

EDDYSTONE HAS BECOME VAST FACTORY FOR MAKING RIFLES

Death Weapons for American Soldiers in France Turned Out at Rate of 5000 a Day or Million a Year

BY FREDERICK M. KERBY.
(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent.)
(Passed by United States Censor.)

EDDYSTONE, Pa., Sept.—More than 5000 rifles each day—the best ever carried by any soldier in any war—is the present output of the country's largest rifle manufacturing plant.

The Eddystone plant of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance company is producing more than half the entire output of rifles in the United States. The goal set for 1918 is 1,000,000 rifles, and the plant officials believe this figure will be exceeded by at least 200,000.

Eddystone is manufacturing the modified Enfield rifle—the Springfield-Enfield, as it is called. This factory was built originally to produce the Lee-Enfield for the British government. When we declared war the plant was commandeered by our government.

In order that our Springfield ammunition might be used interchangeably with all rifles, the plant was ordered to build a modified Enfield, rechambered.

Like all war plants turning out supplies in quantity, the Eddystone factory impresses the visitor with its immensity. Here is the equivalent of a small town producing nothing but rifles. Under the orders of General Manager C. H. Schickels are approximately 14,000 employees; 11,000 men and 3000 women. There are a million and a half square feet of floor space under cover in the 26-acre reservation that contains the factory.

\$6,000,000 in Steel

Quantitatively production of rifles, as of any other product, means a continuous movement of raw material into one end, and a continuous movement of the finished product out to the waiting railroad cars.

Rifles are made of highest grade nickel, steel and walnut. About 150 tons of steel and 10,000 "blanks" for gun stocks move into the factory every day. The steel comes in bars and rods from eight steel plants. I saw a stock on the shelves of six million dollars' worth of steel—the largest assortment ever collected. At another part of the plant are the drying kilns where the wood is seasoned before going to the mills that cut and work it into the beautifully finished pieces that receive the gun barrel, receiver, chamber and magazine of the rifle.

At the rate Eddystone is producing rifles, approximately 15,000,000 separate operations take place in this plant every day, including the inspection operations. Not counting screws and some assembled parts, there are 84 major parts in the modified Enfield. Each part in the modified Enfield. Each rifle requires two and one-half months for completion. That means that there are at all times in process of manufacture at least 300,000 rifles.

The principal parts of the rifle are the barrel and the "receiver"—the mechanism which receives the cartridge and thrusts it into the barrel for firing. A barrel at its start is a piece of steel 9 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. This is heated to a high temperature, and run through a circular forge, which squeezes it out like putty from a length of 9 inches to a length of 30 inches. The heated metal is then straightened, treated and cooled, and goes to the tools that machine out the bore. It is reamed five times before the bore is the proper size, and then rifled.

No Rifle Defective

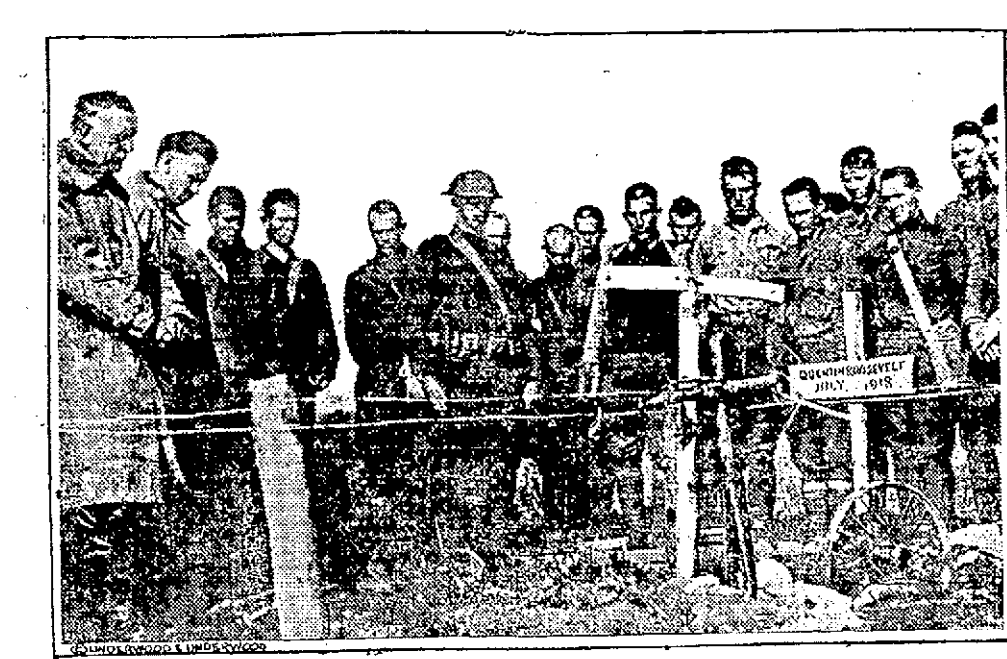
The "receiver" is a similar piece of metal, square instead of round. This is heated, put in a mould, and a powerful hammer stamps and cuts it into the required shape. Then comes an endless procession of machining operations, which cut out the superfluous metal and polish the surfaces until they are of the right size to a fraction of a thousandth of an inch. Inspectors check each operation with master gauges and reject any part not up to the rigid standard.

No defective rifle ever gets into the hands of an American soldier. Before the barrel is assembled it is sent to a test room for a strength test. The pressure generated in the breach by the ordinary cartridge when it is fired is 51,000 pounds per square inch. Ammunition of the same size, but loaded so as to generate a pressure of 70,000 pounds per square inch, is exploded in every rifle barrel. The inspector standing behind a steel screen as he fires the charges.

After assembly, the rifle is sent to the shooting house, where over a 100-yard range it is "sighted." Five shots are fired after the sight adjustment is made, and four of them must go into a square 1 1/4 inches. This makes it the most accurate shooting small arm in the world.

There are two other large plants manufacturing rifles, the Winchester Arms Co. and the Remington Co. The daily production has reached such a point now that there is an ample supply and reserve to equip every man called and to be called.

The boys from the middle west "over there" ought to regard their rifles with special affection. There is scarcely a walnut stock in them, but came from some walnut tree over the old springhouse, or on the banks of the old swimming hole. Uncle Sam is scouring the country and pleading with the farmers to sacrifice their walnut trees for gun stocks. No other wood will do as well, and not enough walnut can be obtained. Most of the walnut comes from Oklahoma, northern Texas, Iowa, eastern Missouri, Arkansas, northern Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky.



QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE

American officers are here shown placing a cross on the grave of Lieutenant Roosevelt while Bishop Wilson recites a prayer. Young Roosevelt was killed when his airplane was brought down July 14. The German markers shown in this picture have since been removed.

and then voting to pay \$100 each for them out of the treasury.

"He found that Smith took out \$5500 in salaries. Staples accepted \$14,000 salary. Wall over \$12,000, and Marr about \$13,000.

"Smith owes the order \$5667; Wall, \$9120; Staples and Marr, \$10,355.91 each. Moreover, Staples overdraw his account to the amount of \$1390.76 and no explanation of this has been offered.

Big Mill Strike

"Operatives in the Massachusetts mills say that the notices of a cut-down were posted in the various departments today. The amount of the cut-down is not mentioned.

"In the Middlesex mills, the notice states that the cut-down will only be temporary. Some months ago there was a raise of 7 per cent in this mill. This will probably be taken away. In the Merrimack the cut-down will be 7 to 10 per cent, and in the Massachusetts, 3 to 10 per cent."

This item brings up the subject of wages and mill strikes of which many of our present-day readers know but little of our local history. The rate of wages paid in 1893 averaged about a dollar a day. In 1899 a general strike occurred for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The operatives went out on March 30 and returned June 1 without securing the increase. When the business depression came three years later they were in no humor to strike as they knew it would be of no use. The cut-down was accepted as inevitable but business soon revived and the old rate was restored.

Wages in the mills today are about three times as much as then. The strike was very quiet and no violence was shown anywhere. The I.W.O. was not then in existence and Bolshevism had not been conceived in Russia.

City Hall Dedication

Quarter of a century ago the city council was making arrangements for the dedication of our new city hall. The dedication committee announced the following program:

Selection by Salem Choral Band
Prayer by Rev. R. A. Greene
Presentation of keys by Commissioner A. Haggitt
Acceptance and Response by Mayor John J. Pickman
Selection by band
Addresses by ex-Mayor C. D. Palmer, Mayor Pickman and ex-Mayor John J. Donovan
Address by ex-Mayor F. T. Green
Address by W. F. Courtney, Esq., Larkin T. Trull, Esq.
Benediction by Rev. Robert Court, D.D.
This part of the program will commence at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 11.

THE OLDTIMER.

MILK—A REAL FOOD

Milk, being a liquid, is sometimes classed with water, tea and coffee, simply as a beverage, by those who do not understand its value as food. This is a great mistake. If all the water were to be driven off from a quart of tea or coffee, almost nothing would be left, and the little that remained would have little or no value as food. If, on the other hand, the water were driven off from a quart of whole milk, there would be left about half a cupful of the very best food substances, including butter fat, a kind of sugar not so sweet as granulated sugar and known as "milk" sugar, and also materials which are needed to make "muscles, bones, teeth and other parts of the body. All these valuable food substances are ordinarily either dissolved or floating in the water of milk.

THE MEN IN CLASS A1

A sound, healthy man is never a back number. A man can be as vigorous and able at seventy as at twenty. Confronted with the fact that you are getting on, get a trial box of GOLD MEDAL Hiram C. Brown Oil Capsules. They are made of the pure, original, imported Hiram Oil—the kind your great-grandfather used. Two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Money refunded if they do not help you. Remember to ask for the imported GOLD MEDAL Brand. In three sizes, sealed packages.—Adv.

LIFE STUDY OF DRAFT

Perfection of Crowder's Process Result of Thirty Years' Study of a Genius

(By Newspaper Enterprise Association)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September.—

"Enoch"—the name signifies dedication. Enoch H. Crowder, major general, U.S.A., provost marshal general and judge advocate general of the American army, and genius of the draft, has



GEN. CROWDER

dedicated himself to making this country the greatest military power on the face of the earth.

He is the man whose hand before next summer will have reached into four million American homes and taken from them their best young men for the army.

To the close study which he has made of conscription since 1885 is due the entire credit for the success of the first, the second and now the third draft of America's manhood.

Where He Got the Idea

When Gen. Crowder was a junior lieutenant at an obscure army post in Texas in 1885 he chanced upon a copy of old Civil war draft regulations. He read them over, first out of curiosity. Then he began to think how those rules could have been made more just and equitable.

Gradually he evolved his ideas of how a draft should be run and with the idea came the conviction that some day in this country there would be the need of a great army, and that this army would be raised, not from volunteers but by a process of selection from the total man power of the country.

Meanwhile Crowder was advancing in the army step by step.

Baker Gives Him Credit

When the United States entered the war Gen. Crowder was the one man in the army who was ready to go before congress with a concrete suggestion for the framing of a selective draft law.

The result has been that where in the Civil war the draft riots and general public resentment at the unfairness of the law resulted in only 40,347 men being inducted into the army out of a total of nearly 800,000 men drafted, the law which was prepared almost entirely by Gen. Crowder has administered almost without a complaint.

Crowder himself disclaims all credit for the draft law, but Secretary of War Baker has said:

"No one knows so well as I to whom we are indebted for the selective service law in all its bearings, its conception, as well as its complex administration. The man to whom we owe the most in this respect is Crowder."

CROWDER'S CAREER FOLLOWS

CLOSELY THAT OF PERSHING;
BORN IN SAME STATE

(By Newspaper Enterprise Association)
WASHINGTON, D. C., September.—The careers of Generals Pershing and Crowder have followed a remarkable parallel from the time of their birth. They originated in adjoining counties in Missouri—Lynn and Grundy—and were within a year of the same age. Both were appointed cadets at West Point, Crowder going first.

Both were commissioned second lieutenants in the cavalry, and saw their

first service together in the Geronimo Indian campaign.

Lieut. Crowder was detailed as instructor of military tactics at the University of Missouri. Lieut. Pershing received a similar assignment at the University of Nebraska.

Both studied law and graduated with law degrees.

In the campaign against the Sioux in the early nineties they were together again.

Both served in Cuba and the Philippines, and both went as U. S. military representatives to Japan during the Russo-Japanese war.

Crowder was appointed major in 1895, when he was made judge advocate of the "regular" army, while Pershing jumped from captain to brigadier-general.

Both now hold the maximum rank possible by law to the officers they hold—Pershing a full general and Crowder a major-general, the highest rank that can be held by an officer attached to staff corps duty.

ARMY'S LEATHER LEGGINS GO IN DISCARD

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

NEW YORK, Sept.—Leather leggings for army officers are going to be forbidden in all overseas service in the immediate future, and eventually abolished as a part of the officer's uniform throughout the United States army, if the suggestions of experienced officers are adopted.

These officers point to the government warnings against shortage of leather and the waste of it for purposes of elegance. But the big reason for banning the fancy brogans is told by the Army and Navy Journal like this:

"The leather leggin is extremely conspicuous, and makes it easy for the enemy to distinguish between officer and enlisted man. Naturally the enemy makes special efforts to pick off the officers. The ordinary percentage of casualties among lieutenants is figured as one in fifty, on the basis of there being five lieutenants to a company. The percentage of killed among the lieutenants is much higher than this, and officers in the United States are inclined to believe that the conspicuous leggin is one cause."

An officer of experience is quoted as saying that chevrons of non-commissioned officers seem to be making corporals and sergeants distinctive targets. Though improvements have been made in rendering the non-com's chevrons less conspicuous there is known to be "an unusually high percentage of casualties among the non-coms."

So the call is on for leather leggings to be shut off altogether and chevrons made more blurry.

Be Rid of That Ache

If you are a sufferer with lame back, backache, dizziness, nervousness and kidney disorders, why don't you try the remedy that your own neighbors recommend?

Mrs. May Zeswitz, 105 Lincoln st., Lowell, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off on for several years and know they will do all that is claimed for them. I have had spells of kidney trouble, when my back has ached and pained me. I have had a throbbing and severe aching across my kidneys and have felt worn out and miserable, too. My kidneys have annoyed me a great deal, by the way they have acted. Doan's Kidney Pills have always relieved that trouble promptly and have soon put my kidneys in good condition."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Zeswitz uses. Foster-McBarn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

THRILLING STORY OF OUR BOYS TOLD BY CONG. REAVIS

Congressmen Moved to Tears by Recital— Fine Tribute to General Pershing and Our Boys Over There

(Special to The Sun.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—General Pershing said: "I want those boys of ours to understand the ideals for which they fight; I want them to know that they are crusaders from over the sea, entrusted with the noble task of saving the civilization of this earth. Above everything except winning the war, I want those who return home to be better men physically and morally than when they were sent to me," said Cong. Reavis yesterday to The Sun correspondent. Mr. Reavis is just back from France where he spent a number of weeks in the fighting zone, and was the over night guest of Gen. Pershing at the fine old chateau which is now his headquarters.

"I want more chaplains," said the general, "if I am to accomplish the end I have in view. These strong, active boys are many of them away from parental restraint for the first time and need direction and advice. I have so much to do that more chaplains are needed for them." Mr. Reavis then commented on the remarkable traits he found in General Pershing saying "I have never known a better fighter nor a more deeply religious man than he, nor have I ever known one whose belief in the direct intervention of the Lord in the affairs of men was stronger. This surprised me, for my experience with officers had led me to believe they were very materialistic and in full accord with the Napoleonic theory that the Lord is on the side of the largest battalion. Gen. Pershing seems to reverse that theory and believes that a just and righteous cause attracts defenders, so in the end it is the largest battalion that is on the Lord's side. And I want to say right here that our soldiers are the cleanest and bravest set of men to be found on the earth."

Gen. Pershing's Humanity

"In General Pershing they have not only a great general, but a man so humane that both their physical and moral needs are constantly in his thoughts. Gen. Pershing believes the war is being fought to preserve human rights, and while it's going on he proposes to see that everyone within his reach gets them, whether it concerns his own men or the poorest peasant by the roadside. I've seen his chauffeur turn aside to keen from killing a chicken which had strayed away from the old peasant whose only treasure it was for chickens are real treasures over there. He expects his men to spare neither themselves nor the enemy to win the war, but he won't tolerate cruelty to harmless persons or to animals. And his men know it and respect it."

Mr. Reavis had just addressed the house in one of the most eloquent war speeches that has been made in congress. Other members returning from France have talked of the war conditions as they found them, but Reavis of Nebraska didn't talk of boundary lines or guns. He just talked of the soldiers as he found them and of the great principles laid down by Gen. Pershing in the conduct of the men themselves. Reavis wasn't talking for effect or playing to the galleries; he was just telling a plain simple story of "the boys" as he found them over there; and he was telling it to his colleagues in congress, many of whom, like himself, wear service stars for sons at the front. In all the horror and hardship of the trenches. He did not dwell on the horrors of war, but dwelt on the glory of victory, and of the splendid courage with which our men are facing death. Reavis has a wonderful speaking voice, he is magnetic and unconsciously dramatic. He talked of the boys as he saw them in camp, trench and hospital. He told of their privations and fortitude: of their charges "over the top" and their shattered bodies and geyring wounds. It was his "own red-headed boy" over there; to whom his thoughts turned when he saw other boys maimed and dying.

Congressmen Deeply Moved

So he told of the simple and homely

things of their everyday life; of unflinching courage and heroic death—and he told it so eloquently and simply that there wasn't a dry eye among that great group of congressmen. When he finished the whole house rose and applauded and as he passed up the aisle hands were outstretched to greet him and he was given an ovation such as one seldom sees on the floor of the house.

But in talking for The Sun it was on Gen. Pershing and his personal care and interest in the men that he most dwelt.

Shocking in detail of the night spent at the Pershing headquarters, which he described as one of the most beautiful chateaux in France, he said, "In the early hours of the morning, after the tasks were laid aside, after considering with the staff the numerous reports brought in by messengers rushing from the front, and after the daily bulletin had been despatched to America, I sat in his chateau and talked intimate things with Gen. Pershing. His home is one of the most beautiful in France and had been turned over to him by a French gentleman who buried two sons the first year of the war, and who himself was so wounded that he will never again walk the shady lanes which run through magnificent forests. The beams and timbers in the wonderful old room in which we sat were black with age and there were brooding shadows far up in the arches.

"From far off towards the front came the boom of artillery like the muttering of distant thunder, inflaming the imagination concerning the superman battling under the stars. But they were not supermen to the general. They were just 'his boys.' Then it was that he talked to me about the need of more chaplains and the welfare of the boys, and his voice was very quiet and earnest. Many other things were talked about during the night, but this thing was said so earnestly that it is outstanding in my memory."

Boys Are Homesick

Drifting away from the night at the chateau, Mr. Reavis talked of the sentiment the boys show towards home. "They are often homesick," said he, "and they are not ashamed to show it. They don't whimper or complain but just hold their heads high and tell what they're going to do when they get back home." But they do it in a way that shows how they long for home and all it means. And it's strange what an impression the great Statue of Liberty facing the open ocean at the entrance to New York harbor has made on those boys. At home they hadn't given it a second thought, but it was the last speck of America they saw as they sailed away for overseas duty and the shores grew dim in the mist. To them that statue of Liberty spells home. I met a young soldier in France who said to me: 'Till tell you one thing, Mr. Congressman, after I get home, if old Miss Liberty wants to look at me, she'll have to turn clear round.'

"Just as we passed out of the danger zone on the home trip, and the convoys were leaving us, I caught sight of an American sailor, perched high up on the convoy wig-wagging with a small flag. 'What is he saying?' I asked an officer at my side.

Message to Old Lady Liberty

"In a minute the officer laughed and answered 'He says give my love to the Old Lady with the big torch when you get to New York.' And I tell you that those boy of ours who come back will see to it that there is no German propaganda talk in this country. They won't stand for it for a minute."

Mr. Reavis spoke of the wonderful work being done by the American troops both in fighting and in heartening the people of France. He gave equal credit to the marines and the other troops in saving the day when Paris itself was in danger. He cited many brave deeds done by our men and paid eloquent tribute to the heroic living and the heroic dead.

RICHARDS.

PERSHING LAUDS BLACKS

General Promises Stevedores

in Due Time Chance to

Carve Up Fritzie

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

PARIS, France, Sept.—Gen. Pershing paid a fine compliment to American negro troops in France in addressing 5000 colored stevedores at a bast port recently.

"When this expedition first started the question was asked, 'Do you want any colored men over there?' and I said 'Yes, of course, I want colored men.' He said, 'Aren't they American citizens?' Can't they do as much in the line of fighting and as much work as any other American citizen?"

The general said he was raised in a

town where three-fourths of the people were colored; that he was proud to say he was raised by a colored mammy and equally proud to say he commanded a colored troop during the Spanish war, and that "they did splendid work then and they are doing splendid work now."

"I used to wrestle with a colored boy named Dave Robertson," said Pershing, speaking of his boyhood days, "and Dave used to throw me as often as I threw him."

The general was cheered enthusiastically by the colored regiment and by the other service of supply men he addressed on his tour. The cheers were loudest when he promised to give the men at the bases "a chance at the boche" up at the front.

"I expect to come back here," he said, "and organize a few volunteer units, and give you guns and let you go up to the front and try your hand at it."

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, try a Sun want ad.

ST. PIERRE & BERGERON
FIRE INSURANCE
AGENTS
Solely Bonds, REAL ESTATE, Plate Glass
ROOM 219, WILMINGTON BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

A Quarter Century Ago

Says the old Sun of Sept. 20:

"The marriage of Mr. Ralph A. Simmons of the A. L. Kittredge Co. to Miss Eva V. Traversy took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Garin, O.M.I., at the parochial residence of the Oblate Fathers on Merrimack street. Miss Annie Traversy, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and the best man was Mr. Joseph Legault. At the conclusion of the ceremony the young couple was driven to the home of the bride's parents, 39 West Ninth street, where a reception was held. Many friends of the

happy couple were present to extend their good wishes for future success and happiness. A number of beautiful and costly wedding gifts were received by the newly married couple from their numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons left on a wedding tour which will include a visit to New York and Chicago. Upon their return they will reside in Wachuset street."

Went to the Fair

On Sept. 20 quarter century ago, according to The Sun of that time, Mr. A. L. Russell left Lowell with the following people for the World's Fair at Chicago: Mrs. W. S. McIntire, Mrs. J. Cochrane, Mrs. J. W. Heald, Mrs. Warren Clifford, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. Albert Hall, Mr. C. C. Herriek, Mr. Walter Parker and wife, Mrs. O. Simpson, Mrs. A. E. Arross and son, Mr. R. S. Hoyt and wife, Miss Long, Miss Seale, Mrs. C. F. Hatch, Miss Fellows, Mrs. A. E. McCurdy, Mr. W. J. Hardy and wife, Mr. James G. Hill, Mrs. C. I. Crosby, Miss Alice Crosby, Mr. F. M. Barney and wife, Mrs. J. C. Deming and daughter, Miss Stella Monroe, Mr. C. A. Steady, Mr. W. W. Hall, Mr. F. R. Shattuck, Jr., Mr. I. Phipps, Miss A. S. Foote, Mrs. L. M. Dennis, Mrs. F. G. Gordon, Miss Pickford, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. B. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Danforth, Mr. H. O. Brooks, Mr. C. H. Dutton, Mr. S. S. Gould and wife, D. L. Page, wife and mother.

The Annual Friend

In the old Sun is given the following report on the remains of "The Annual Friend" and its looters:

"W. H. Anderson, Esq., has rendered his report on the condition of the defunct Annual Friend order. He finds that a bad management of affairs existed; that the officers took unduly large salaries; that the securities on their bonds were worthless and that they made a practice of purchasing certificates individually for \$40 each

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Student Army Training Corps

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LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL, LOWELL, MASS.

Applicants must be graduates of High School or
have equivalent preparation

For information apply to Charles H. Baumes, President, Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.

SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 30th

LOCAL HINTS—AUTO SUGGESTIONS—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUTO TRUCK—MOTORS AND BIKES

IT'S PERSHING'S FUEL

That's What Gasoline You Save Sundays Becomes, Says M. Requa, Oil Master

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The importance of gasoline in the conduct of the war is more and more visible in Washington every day.

When the allies began their offensive on the western front it was on a comparatively short line, but this has increased and is now three or four times greater than when the drive began five weeks ago.

The trucks that this country has sent over by the thousands upon thou-

sands are taking the place of railroad, which the Germans are destroying on their retreat. The allies do not take



MARK L. REQUA

time to rebuild the railroads. They don't have to. But it takes gasoline to do all this.

The man who saves gasoline on Sun-

day is helping to furnish the power to keep up the western offensive.

The government is not making public its gasoline requirements in the war, but it is known that they have increased tremendously in the past three or four weeks.

Gasoline Conference On

The international petroleum conference of London has sent a committee to Washington to determine what the gasoline requirements of the allies are. They are now discussing daily the growing needs of this government as well as the needs of Britain and France. In announcing this, Federal Oil Director M. L. Requa said:

"Gasoline is becoming such a material factor and requirements are on such a large scale that the time has come when the allies must figure out this source of power far into the future."

"It is not only for use in the trucks that we need the gasoline, but because we are going to have supremacy in the air. In fact, supremacy in the air is going to be the greatest factor in the war from now on."

"We want the people of this country to keep themselves perfectly liquid regarding gasoline. We want them to be prepared to switch to any requirement

which the government may find necessary."

"We may have to ask users of automobiles to conserve one week, and to conserve even more the following week, and then we may find it unnecessary to conserve the week after that. In other words, no one can tell just what conditions are going to be, and the best we can all do is to keep ourselves in readiness to meet whatever comes."

Consumption of gasoline is increasing at a greater rate than production, Requa explained, and that as long as this continues it would not only be unwise, but unpatriotic, to do other than save and conserve.

War Keeps Price Down

"I believe," said Requa, "that if there hadn't been any war the price of gasoline would have been higher than it is now, because for some time we have been consuming more than we have produced."

Although Requa would make no statement regarding the price of gasoline in the future, it would not be surprising if the government put into effect the standardization of this commodity like any other so necessary in the conduct of the war.

The country's reserve stock of gasoline, according to oil producers, is in about the same condition as last year. This country produces about 340,000,000 barrels of crude oil in a year and about 15 per cent of this amount is turned into gasoline, or about 51,000,000 barrels. The country is eating into its store of crude oil at the rate of about 70,000,000 barrels a day, and possibly more.

The growth of exports of gasoline, by barrels, since 1900 are shown in the following figures:

1900	450,000
1905	675,000
1910	2,400,000
1915	5,700,000
1917	10,000,000

Certainly our production of crude oil is not increasing as rapidly as it should be in the face of our tremendous demand. When we consider the remarkably diverse uses of oil products, one million barrels production of crude oil a day does not seem anywhere near sufficient. On top of the war demand, oil has become one of the great motive powers of business and the lubricator of the machinery of our industrial organization. The railroads in one year consumed 12,000,000 barrels of fuel oil. Oil burning steamships are increasing in number, and oil burning naval vessels are multiplying. Think of the thousands of stationary gasoline engines in shops and on farms, all needing oil and gasoline.

man made inquiry and learned that Boston coal yards held their wood at \$14 to \$16 a cord. Even so, none had a truck or team available for immediate delivery of wood.

Then it occurred to him that last fall, while driving his car along the road from Boston to Worcester, Mass., he had noticed a large wood lot, with great quantities of chopped wood piled up. By a bit of telephoning he got in touch with the owner, who was perfectly willing to sell any amount of his wood at \$5 a cord, but had no other means of shipping than to sled it to the railroad.

This plan was impossible because of the element of time; and when the business man suggested motor trucks, the woodsman said that, in his opinion, the snow was too deep in the woods for a motor truck to get in, much less get out with a load.

However, the business man declined to take his words for the difficulty, and began consulting motor truck au-

thorities. He found none who cared to tackle the job until he phoned C. S. Henshaw. Mr. Henshaw was so confident of the ability of Dodge Bros. commercial car to go anywhere that he was willing to send out as many as were needed.

The cars readily made their way to the wood lot. There for a time it looked as though the venture was ended, for the cars sank in the snow to their axles. But every one pulled through, loaded with half a cord of wood. The entire trip took only part of a day, and the wood was unloaded in the Boston boiler room in ample time to avert a shut-down.

BATTERIES

Batteries need double attention at this season when night driving is common. The most frequent trouble is uncharging caused by the long periods lamps are burned, making the drain on the battery unusually heavy.

The cells should be filled with distilled water at least once a week and the solution in each of the cells tested with a hydrometer. The specific gravity should be kept up to around 1.25; never allow the gravity to drop below 1.25. If the gravity does get too low have it brought up by recharging. Watch the generator and see that it is working properly.

Speedometer

Watch your speedometer drive. This part needs inspection and lubrication just the same as any other part. The driving gears should be lubricated once a week. This will make for quiet running as well as adding to the life of the gears.

Ex-Sheriff Newell T. Fogg of Sanford, Me., has devised a life-saving device for skaters, which consists of a hockey stick with 40 feet of line so attached that it can be instantaneously unwound.

Union Sheet Metal Co.
LARGE & McLEAN
Makers of Automobile Sheet Metal Parts
Fenders made from fender metal. Experts on repairing radiators and lamps.
WE DO LEAD-BURNING
337 Thorndike Street
Tel. 1309 Davis Square

TIRES
GUARANTEED FIRSTS AND FACTORY SECONDS
ROBES
Light and Heavy Weights, in an assortment That Will Make a Selection Easy.
DONOVAN HARNESS AND AUTO. SUPPLY CO.
MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY
A.A.A. Auto Blue Books, Auto Supplies, Vulcanizing Boston Auto Supply Co., 96 Bridge St. Open every evening. Next to railroad track. Phone 3505.
ACCESSORIES
Will always satisfy you when purchased from LOWELL'S FIRST and LARGEST.
Open evenings. Tel. 3530-3531. PITTS, Hurd Street
Anderson's TIRE SHOP
Tires and supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on the road we come to your aid. Tel. 3521-W. 125 Paige St.
Auto Tops
Made and re-covered, auto curtains and doors to order; also full line of greases, oils and sundries. Donovan Harness Co., Market Street.
Batteries
REPLACED REPAIRED RECHARGED
Lowell Storage Battery Station, Moody St., Opp. City Hall
Gasoline 26c
Fred's, 125 Moody St. 5 Gal. Pump

Derf Spark Plug
MORE POWER MORE MILEAGE
No carbonization on point of ignition.
A new departure in spark plug construction with the unique feature of 360 points ignition.
If your cylinders have lost compression and pistons throw oil, then you need Derf Spark Plugs.
BARTLETT & DOW CO.
216 Central Street.

C. H. Hanson & Company, Inc.
The remodeling of our buildings damaged by fire has been completed, and the
Auto Painting Department
has been re-opened—with the SAME WORKMEN as before the fire IN CHARGE. We Spécialize on Fancy Lettering.
Rock Street—Telephone 154

AUTO TRUCKS SAVED FACTORY CLOSING
At least one business man in Boston is thankful to the motor car and a country wood lot for preventing a complete shut-down of his business during the New England coal famine. For the wood was transported to his factory over country roads, through deep snow, at a time when he had no coal and could get none.
When he found himself actually face to face with the alternative of buying wood or stopping business, this

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR
The wartime demand for economical and efficient transportation is being successfully met by this business car.
It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.
The haulage cost is unusually low.
Lowell Motor Mart
STEPHEN L. ROCHETTE, Prop.
Moody Street Rear City Hall

GERMANS MARVELED AT YANKEE INGENUITY
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—To hang onto the heels of a retreating enemy and keep pegging away at him day after day is not an easy undertaking even for veteran warriors.
When the Germans recrossed the Marne northward bound with the Americans not far behind, various units of the American army were called upon for operation in this kind of warfare for the first time. But even German prisoners taken by the Americans gave credit to the Yankees for their spirit of persistence and marveled at their ingenuity and recuperative abilities.
Field operations for the Franco-American offensive virtually were completed in a night. One American division marched all night, part of the next day and that night, and went into action at daylight, July 18. Other divisions accomplished similar tasks equally as strenuous, several of them coming some distance and the boys encountering strange terrain which appeared to stimulate their thirst for adventure as they went on and on, not knowing what to expect next.
The men didn't know exactly just what the schedule called for—that is, they hadn't been told officially. Even captains and lieutenants say they were not notified formally of the attack contemplated—such is the way an army works—but like their men they had a pretty good idea of what was in store for them, or rather of the surprise that was in the making for the Germans.
When the Americans, in conjunction with the French, started the offensive that morning, and kept going until the Germans reached the Vesle, automatically began the task of the various departments in keeping in touch with an advancing army and furnishing it with ammunition, food and great stores of supplies which only armies need.
Several times while the advance

LINCOLN STILL MASTER
Ohio Judge Points Out How Today's Student May Accept His Teachings
BY JUDGE R. M. WANAMAKER
(Member of the Supreme Court of Ohio)
We think of Lincoln as a logical lawyer, a persuasive orator, a sound statesman. We think of him as the

JUDGE R. M. WANAMAKER
President of the United States, the liberator of a race, the savior of our democracy.
We seldom think of him as a student—and why?
By habit and experience, we asso-

ciate students with schools, and schools with students.
Lincoln's entire time in school was six months.
He was a student all the 56 years of his life. Like Edison, he was his own schoolmaster, his own pupil.
What a teacher! What a pupil! What results!
He had a passion for knowledge, that was always the controlling factor of his daily life. His limited opportunities to gratify that passion seemed only to intensify it. He early learned that there was no "royal road to learning," and his own advice to a law student was: "Work, work, work."
Thanks to an enterprising reporter, we have in Lincoln's own words his mental chart and compass, by which he became the great thinker and great leader of his time.
That interview is so characteristic of Lincoln and so fundamental in the great essentials of his mental life, that I give it substantially in full:
"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct. I never went to school more than six months in my life. I can say this: that among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way that I could not understand. I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings.
"I could not sleep, although I tried to, when I got on such a hunt for an idea until I had caught it; and when I thought I had got it I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over again, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and it has stuck to me; for I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, until I have bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west."
Reducing this interview to its es-

sential elements, I think it can be put in the four following commandments to the student, using Lincoln's own words:
1. "Hunted for an idea until I had caught it."
2. "Repeated it over and over again."
3. "Put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend."
4. "Bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west."
Where did Lincoln get his language, his simple, strong speech? From the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Aesop's Fables, "Deeds of Robinson Crusoe," the Declaration of Independence, Blackstone, and last, but not least, the dictionary that he used and studied continuously. These gave him his models or types of that exact and elegant English, in which even the world's scholars recognize him as the unrivaled master.
The Gettysburg address, which went through four manuscripts, furnishes the best example of Lincoln's pure, plain and powerful English. It contains but ten sentences, but 267 words, 200 of them are words of one syllable and the remaining 67 are familiar at every fireside.
My experience as a judge has demonstrated that at least 75 per cent of the litigation in courts is caused by the use of uncertain, indefinite, double-meaning, ambiguous words and phrases in the writing of constitutions, statutes, rules and orders, and contracts—in the use of improper and indefinite language, oral and written, meaning one thing to one party, quite another thing to another party.
A fifth commandment Lincoln gives the American student, not out of his words so much as out of his world. He truly and thoroughly believed that knowledge was valuable only as it was useful, and, therefore, he proceeded at an early age to use his knowledge. A simple statement of this commandment would be "use your knowledge by thinking, writing, speak-

SPEED IS WEAPON ARMY BUILDERS USE
(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)
PARIS, France, Sept. — Military magic isn't a monopoly in the hands of American soldiers on the fighting line. Hammers and like tools of peacetime are weapons as efficient as rifles and bayonets.
A building construction "fight" that didn't get into the official communique—but was nevertheless a win-the-war measure—has just been won in the engineering division of the American Expeditionary Force.
Two engineering companies established a record for union artisans at home to aim at by building two huge warehouses in exactly 8 1/2 hours. Each building was 294 feet long, 50 feet wide and included 21 bays. Each was roofed and the ends closed in with corrugated iron plates, every one of which had to be nailed to the rafters.
The warehouse "battles" occurred at Gievres. Each company put up a 200 franc side bet—but the finish was so close even the neutral official judges couldn't decide the winner. It was declared a draw, and the peripatetic contractors celebrated with a banquet.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
You Cannot be Constipated and Happy
A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living
Genuine bear signature: *Bruce Wood*
ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but **CARTER'S IRON PILLS** will greatly help most pale-faced people

FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME—HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD—LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN



The Observant Lady

I have met many employed girls in the city who are planning to take up some course of study in evening school classes, this coming winter. It certainly shows that young folks realize opportunity knocks at the door but once. They want to become efficient in certain lines of work, so that if there is a vacant place on the ladder to success they may feel competent to step up into the higher place. Then again, too much work and no play is a bad policy to pursue, and with recreation at intervals, one may be enabled to accomplish a great deal more. After a tiresome day's work, either in the office, factory or desk at school, there is nothing which will aid as an elixir and shake off that tired, weary feeling, better than some good hard exercises on the gymnasium floor.

This was demonstrated by the experiment this summer with the classes at Rogers Hall. Even during those hot summer days, a girl needed to relax, to indulge in exercises so that she might become physically fit for her work. It must be taken into consideration that in these days we are all working more or less under a high nervous tension. We are likely to carry our worries along with us from day to day if we do not give our bodies and minds an opportunity to relax. Perhaps you need this sort of recreation.

The other evening I happened to be an eye-witness to a little incident which seems to stay in my mind and which I will put down in my memory book of recollections as an unusual characteristic of human nature. Some friends planned a party for a young man who was soon to be inducted into government service. A very fine gift had been purchased and the presentation speech well memorized so there might be no ellipsis on the eventful evening. The plans materialized as had been expected and the number of guests exceeded anticipation. In fact, everybody was happy. All that was needed to complete the picture, so to speak, was the presence of the guest in whose honor the affair had been arranged. The young people, who were laughing and enjoying themselves immensely, failed to observe the entrance of the soldier-to-be, who came to the door and who in about two minutes had taken in the situation. It was evidently clear to him that all this celebration was for his benefit. He remained three minutes longer, gave a parting glance at the happy gathering, opened the door and walked out quietly.

rice pancakes, sirup, cocoa.

Lunch: Lima bean soup, sliced tomatoes, toasted cheese sandwiches.

FRIDAY

Breakfast: Peaches (no sugar), cornmeal mush and milk, toast, coffee.

Lunch: Scalloped tomatoes and corn, cucumber sandwiches, grapes, cookies.

Dinner: Baked salmon with egg sauce, creamed carrots, baked potatoes, spinach salad, tapioca pudding, coffee.

SATURDAY

Breakfast: Cantaloupes, creamed chipped beef on toast, coffee.

Lunch: Brown bread sandwiches, stewed prunes with cottage cheese, hot cocoa.

Dinner: Beef and kidney stew with vegetables, barley muffins, lettuce and radish salad, pears baked with nuts and honey.

"LONG SWEETENING"

A large crop of "long sweetening" is promised sugar-rationed America.

There are 23,000,000 gallons of corn syrup in sight (July crop report) and many a little patch of sorghum not accounted for in any reports. The middle west took the "No-sugar" signs to heart last fall and increased their acreage of sorghum. Michigan is promised a 300 per cent, and Ohio 150 per cent crop (July crop report).

In addition to the planting of sorghum cane for syrup, thousands of acres are devoted to making. The normal yield is 200,000,000 gallons of syrup. (Treman G. Palmer's "Questions and Answers Concerning Sugar," issued by the United States Sugar Manufacturers' association, 1917.) So outside of the sugar ration America can "sweeten up" on from fifty to sixty million gallons of "long sweetening."

Sorghum syrup and cane syrup are not, like molasses, a sugar house by-product, but a straight syrup made directly from the cane by crushing and boiling. The grade and color of the syrup will depend on the making. If the sugar is allowed to caramelize or burn on the side of the pans, a dark strong syrup will result. Some syrup makers add a small amount of lime to the fresh juice or sorghum cane to neutralize the acid present. A well-made light syrup of fine flavor is being produced in many sections.

All syrups, whether sugar cane or sorghum, should be canned to prevent fermentation. If canned and stored in a cool place, the grower has a good all-winter table syrup and a fair substitute for sugar in desserts and jam making. Marmalades, fruit butter, and pickles can be made with sorghum, or fruits canned with it.

When the Civil War cut off Louisiana cane sugar, the north developed a liking for sorghum syrup. The present world-sugar shortage has again raised sorghum from the ranks. Fortunately the farmer just now whose cane is ripening for the grinding.

Well-made sorghum syrup may be used to replace sugar in cooking or even in coffee. In fact, it is nothing more than a sugar syrup. The states of the far south have commercialized cane syrup and produce a very fine grade of light syrup.

The largest sorghum-producing states are Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, each of which annually produces cane syrup to the value of between one and two million dollars.

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By wending his way homeward with slow, deliberate steps.

A Lowell soldier in service "over there" lost his chum in a drive in which they took active part. He wrote home that he was feeling very badly over the loss, and the letter described how he was near the dying boy on the battlefield, and I thought the few lines that he sent were very impressive. They follow in part:

His eyes were growing glossy. His breath was coming fast. He tried to speak a word or two. Which may have been his last.

He said: "When this war is over, will you do this much for me. Go to that place I love so well. My home across the sea?"

There you will find a little lady. Who is gentle kind and sweet. It is my dear, good mother. Whom you have come to meet.

And if I'm not spared to see her. Just tell her this for me. I died because I loved her. And my home across the sea."

A young girl friend of mine walked in the country last Sunday and sent me this "piece to put in my column," telling how the atmosphere of the country seemed to her last Sunday:

"Autumn is here again, autumn with its mists and falling leaves. The fields and woods have taken on a purple hue and the air is full of dreamy, lazy haze. We hear the droning of the insects, the hurried patter of little wild feet. Now and then the lonely note of some feathered straggler, staying late, perhaps to glean a bit of autumn's peace and plenty. Of the flowers, the goldenrod alone stands resplendent, glistening and gleaming in the sun's mellow rays. All the world calls September, the month of retrospect and review, and many missteps come to be corrected for the coming year. Resolves of strength and purpose are made. The whole world is easy of conquest now. We drift again to dreams. We sit idly on the stone walls, watching the clouds that promise a glorious sunset. The wind sifts through the willows. All is still. Now we see a wonderful ball of purple and rose and gold. The mist half veils the west, making a fairyland of it. Then comes one mad riot of color—before all is shadow. Night comes on and nothing but the merry chirp of crickets is heard. Night is lonely. We feel the peace of autumn. With Lowell, we say, 'That thread of the all sustaining beauty runs through all, and does all unite.'"

Our grandmothers felt modest and proper in three petticoats. Mother got along with two. Maiden aunt cut it to a short and a long. With today's regime of the straight silhouette the petticoat almost gave up the ghost—reduced to the faintest whisper of a wisp of silk crepe."

And now—just when the petticoat was about to resign anyway—Uncle Sam hisses, "luxury!"—penalizes its

very existence—and gives it a determined shove toward "exit!"

Now do you suppose that Uncle's new tax on petticoats could be a hint that he likes us better in the knickers and overalls of the war-workers?

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GIRLS! MARS IS AFTER OUR SILK PETTICOATS

BY BETTY BROWN

It looks like a hard winter for petticoats.

Women may not wear that sacred emblem of femininity in flannel form because of the wool shortage.

Nor may they cling to the white lingerie confections of summer which encourage the laundry profiteer and the pneumonia germ.

Neither will the ladies be permitted further indulgence in the swish of taffeta or the slinky silence of silk persey—for Uncle Sam has pronounced them luxuries and put a terrific tax on their purchase.

In Shapping the prohibitive tax on petticoats Uncle Sam did not canonize the dastardly deed for a minute. He did not say a tax on "silk" or "undergarments" or "etc."—or anything comfortably indefinite like that—he said petticoats.

Petticoats have always been the peculiar possession and pest of woman, dominating the lives and fortunes of the sex—except such free souls as Mother Eve, chorus girls, and circus riders.

Cleopatra was no petticoat enthusiast, being addicted to the silk skirt—but no doubt she wore something in Egyptian taste! Queen Elizabeth had a real passion for petticoats, adorning herself with as many as 17 layers. Our own colonial dames went in for petticoat variations that were works of art in quilted satin. Belles of the 60's took the petticoat idea so hard that they reinforced satin and lace originals with wire atrocities known as hoops.

Our grandmothers felt modest and proper in three petticoats. Mother got along with two. Maiden aunt cut it to a short and a long. With today's regime of the straight silhouette the petticoat almost gave up the ghost—reduced to the faintest whisper of a wisp of silk crepe."

And now—just when the petticoat was about to resign anyway—Uncle Sam hisses, "luxury!"—penalizes its

very existence—and gives it a determined shove toward "exit!"

Now do you suppose that Uncle's new tax on petticoats could be a hint that he likes us better in the knickers and overalls of the war-workers?

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NEWS OF THE FILM WORLD—STAGE AND MOVIE GOSSIP—OTHER THEATRICAL NEWS



HARRY BREEN
Appearing at the B. F. Keith Theatre, Next Week

OPERA HOUSE
"As Ye Sow," William A. Brady's great New England play, an American drama founded on life and incidents on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, by Rev. John M. Snyder, will be the presentation of the Emerson Players at the Opera House for the coming week. It is unnecessary, of course, to again emphasize the fact that this excellent stage offering, which had such successful runs in all of the theatrical centres of the country, will be given with all the enjoyable features of the original production. The members of the company have been seen in comedy and straight dramatic plays, but in the coming week's presentation they will be called on to reflect brand new talent.

"As Ye Sow" is one of those clean, wholesome and thoroughly enjoyable stage vehicles in which not only the story is wonderfully well told, but the characters are such as to add very materially to the worth of the piece. Its present-day recital of present-day events in which the characterizations employed in its interpretation are just the kind that one is liable to meet in quaint New England life.

Miss Jane Salisbury, whose dramatic efforts of the past week stamp her as one of the superior types of stock actresses, and Julian Noa, the leading man, whose versatility has also won him instant recognition from the patrons, will again be seen in congenial roles, while the other members of the company will find ample opportunity to bring to the fore their unusual qualifications as a high grade set of entertainers. Arthur Buchanan and George Bryant Connor should certainly make many new friends during the coming week's run, while Miss Louise Girard-Huntington, Miss Glenister, Miss Lowe and the rest are due to share richly in the honors. It is needless to remark in passing that Augustus Glassmire, the clever stage director of the company, will again reflect

has been produced by the famous motion picture director, Mons. Maurice Tourneur, who has many great and successful World Film features to his credit.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel" will be shown at the Crown Theatre on Sunday only.

Among the other attractions that have been booked to make up the entire Sunday program, we note a Shakespeare comedy and a new O. Henry play. This performance will be found one of the most delightful offered in any of the local theatres, and let it be noted that "The Butterfly on the Wheel" is easily the best attraction in town for the day.

William Fox is noted for his many big productions on the subject of the French Revolution. He has made famous productions along these lines, including "The Tale of Two Cities," "The Barry" and others not less notable.

Now he comes forward again, this time with "Pursue Farnum," and he offers a grand "The Scarlet Flower," another massive production of the revolution times of the overthrow of democracy in a France which was disgusted with its nobility and slavery practices. Farnum, as you know, is William Farnum's brother, and is just as virile and lovable as his big, kindly elder brother, Winifred Farnum. "The Scarlet Flower" is a play of the French nobles, form a story which is most exciting. The scenes are awe-inspiring, while the acting is remarkably strong and convincing. The counter attraction, "The Guilty Wife," will be the counter attraction. It is in five acts.

HARRY MOREY AND WILLIAM S. HART IN DIFFERENT PICTURES AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

A one-time noted safe blower "goes straight" after serving his only term in prison and investing half his money in war loans, buys a farm and, marrying, tries to live down the past. In two years, by his acts of charity and his straightforward living, he has endeared himself to the community. Then the detective who had sent him up but who admires him, calls at his home and inadvertently tells his wife of his past life. She turns on him and tells the villagers the secret. In a day he is a man feared and scorned.

Heartbroken, but angered at their lack of charity, he takes out his anger on the village, determined to show them his contempt by blowing the bank safe and burning up their savings. But the detective, regretting his action and fearing such a consequence, gets Belle Follet, a former pal of the crackman, whom he has really loved all the time and who, too, is a woman of the hour, to hurry to the village to save him. But his home is in darkness and the tools are gone.

What eventually happens to Jern Olsen and how he proves he is, after all, "all man," is dramatically told in "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle," which will be seen in the Royal Theatre Monday and Tuesday. Harry Morey is Olsen and Betty Byrhe is Belle. Others in the cast are Bob Gaillard, George Majeron, Carlton King and Bernard Siegel.

The counter attraction is "The Hell-land of Alaska," with William S. Hart playing the part of Yukon Ed, a strong, virile new screen figure. This is a new picture to Lowell fans, and

will prove one of the finest productions in which the famous director-actor has yet been seen in. A Big-V comedy and other reels will complete the show.

Sunday's program is an exceptionally fine one with two five-reel features and comedies, etc. Also, will present "Miss Robinson Crusoe" and Enid Bennett will also appear in Triangle's new heart interest drama, "Seeking Happiness."

Wednesday and Thursday will bring Kitz Veen's "Yearning," the Motion Picture said to be the greatest picture the noted star has ever appeared in.

MARGUERITE HAPPY ON HER HONEYMOON

Here's absolutely the latest picture of Marguerite Clark as the "Blushing Bride," and she's not playing the part through any efforts of a scenario writer either.

She's an honest-to-goodness bride in this picture, looking lovingly into



the eyes of her husband, Lieutenant H. Patterson Williams, Lieutenant. Williams and Mrs. Williams are spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City. Now, that doesn't sound right: the lady in question will always be Marguerite Clark to her millions of admirers, and you can't get away from it, and she's going to return soon to her place before the camera, for Famous Players.

The Jewel theatre management has arranged a most attractive program for the sacred concert to be given tomorrow afternoon and evening. The program is a five-reel feature, starring Jackie Saunders, the winsome screen celebrity of appeal and charm, will be the leading photo-play. The story is brimful of absorbing situations carefully unravelled by a cast of artists and has to do with gossip versus society love.

"Would You Believe It," an Essanay comedy drama, will be another feature of the Sunday program. This production is one of the famous Black Cat features and has the double attraction of intrinsic interest and plebeian comedy.

One of George Ade's snappiest fables, "The Fable of the Fox and the Grapes," will also be on the program and Ade has surpassed his best previous efforts in the present story. The animated Weekly and other films will round out a most interesting program.

On Monday and Tuesday the Jewel management will once more present the Lowell favorite, Gladys Brockwell, in one of her newest Fox productions, "Her One Mistake." The picture is in two reels and abounds with interest and thrills. The admirers of Miss Brockwell will find this vehicle of the appropriate form, the leading lady's star ability. An L-Ko comedy and various other films will complete the offerings for these two days.

"Starting with the Cup," a seven-reel feature, starring beautiful Bessie Brinkley, forms the leading combination for Wednesday and Thursday. The story of "Raffles" is fairly well known to Lowell audiences, but as portrayed on the screen in the present production, it will exceed even the most optimistic anticipation of moviegoers. "Starting with the Cup" is a story of an American girl with serious plans for life and worthy ambitions for the attainment of them. The story is told in a living, interesting way by writing stories dealing with the frivolous life of those about her associates in a living, interesting way. The story is told in a living, interesting way by writing stories dealing with the frivolous life of those about her associates in a living, interesting way.



MISS JANE SALISBURY
Leading Woman with the Emerson All Star Players at the Opera House

THE STRAND
When considering the best in motion pictures one can't help giving The Strand first consideration. A visit to the theatre at any of the semi-weekly programs will convince any fair-minded patron of this fact. Just think of what is promised for the coming week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the feature offerings will be "Boston Blackie's Little Pal," with Bert Lytell as the star, and "To Him That Hath," with Montagu Love in the lead. Continued to Page 5—Second Section

B. F. KEITH'S

THE AMUSEMENT CENTRE OF LOWELL

Week Beginning Monday, Sept. 23—Twice Daily

The Greatest Patriotic Production of the Year

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"

AN INTERNATIONAL REVUE WITH

Estelle and Adelaide Lovenberg and Simon Neary
And a Company of Singers, Dancers and Musicians—Special Carload of Scenery and Electrical Effects.

THOMAS F. SWIFT & MARY H. KELLEY

OFFER \$3000

HARRY BREEN The Rapid Fire Song Writer

BOND, WILSON & CO.

In 13—SUPERSTITIONS—13

STEVE MAX LANIER
McNALLY, DINUS & DeWOLF

In "MAKING GOOD"

LILLY MAHER SPRAGUE & M'NEECE

The Little Prima Donna Entertainers on the Rollers

B. F. Keith's News Pictorial—Usual Comedy

BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS

Tomorrow—Matinee 2 p. m.; Evening 7.30

THE STANTONS—RAY, ROCK & ROMAIN—THE HALLINGS—VANCE & ALLEN—MORLEY & MCCARTHY SISTERS—BILLY BURNS—SHIRLEY SISTERS—Many New Photo-plays.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

NEXT WEEK
Commencing
MONDAY MATINEE

The Emerson All Star Players

—IN—

Wm. A. Brady's Great New England Play

"AS YE SOW"

Complete scenic production as presented at the Boston Theatre for one year

WEEK SEPT. 30

The Musical Comedy Success

"VERY GOOD EDDIE"

Everyone Knows That We Have the Best Picture

Show in the City, and It's the Last Day

TO SEE

"The Hand That Rocks the Cradle"

A Screen Masterpiece

Harry Morey in "THE DESIRED WOMAN"

Five Acts

BEACHES AND PEACHES

SCREEN MAGAZINE

THE EAGLE'S EYE

SOME BIG SHOW FOR 10 and 20 CENTS

Look — Look — Look — Look

WHAT WE ARE SHOWING SUNDAY

The Picture Production That Will Grip the Heart-Strings

"THE SLACKER"

Produced in Seven Patriotic Acts With the Star of Stars

EMILY STEVENS

The Star Spangled Banner Will Mean More to You After You See This Wonder Photoplay

OTHER FEATURES ADDED ON THE PROGRAM

THE NEW

OWL Theatre

LOWELL'S FAMILY PLAYHOUSE

CONTINUOUS 10-15 PM

THE STRAND

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

ADDED WAR BURDENS—BIG SPECIAL FEATURES—TRIPLE BILLS—AND OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

America's Most Popular Player

Bert Lytell

The Sure Fire Screen Star

Boston Blackie's Little Pal

SOMETHING THAT WILL MAKE YOU THINK

LOWELL'S BIG FAVORITE

Montagu Love

STARRING IN

"To Him That Hath"

INTENSE! DRAMATIC! REAL!

SOLOIST—Annette Luvick—Others

SUNDAY'S SACRED CONCERT:

OCTAVIA, DOUBLE-VOICED FEMALE SINGER.

4 OTHER ACTS.

PICTURES:

"THE SLACKER," EMILY STEVENS.

PHOTOPLAYS AND VAUDEVILLE

SUNDAY CONTINUOUS 2-30-10-15 PM

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM

PHOTOPLAYS AND VAUDEVILLE

NEXT WEEK

ANOTHER SMASHING PROGRAM AND

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

ADDED WAR BURDENS—BIG SPECIAL FEATURES—TRIPLE BILLS—AND OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

America's Most Popular Player

William Farnum

In a Great Drama of the Man Who Was Not Afraid

"Riders of the Purple Sage"

Dainty Peggy Hyland

IN

Bonnie Annie Laurie

Story of Loyal Scotland and Bloody France

NEW COMEDY

LATEST PATHE WEEKLY

SEE IT ALL MAT. 10c-15c

SEE IT ALL EVE. 10c-15c-25c

REBUILDING SOLDIERS

Uncle Sam Makes Useful Citizens of Wounded Men at Fort McPherson

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent)
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—The most advanced work in the new science of "reconstructing" disabled soldiers is under way here at Fort McPherson General Hospital No. 6.

Thirty different courses of instruction are given now to help cure sick men, to put them back into active service, or to begin their training for some vocation in civil life.

This hospital—created since we went to war—has an exceptional advantage in the re-education of disabled soldiers because the Fort McPherson reservation contains the great industrial shops of the Quartermaster Corps, which repair all kinds of army equipment.

When the army general hospital was established here and disabled men began to dribble back from France, arrangements were made with the Quartermaster Corps to permit the use of the shops for training disabled men.

More than 500 patients have taken curative courses of some kind—60 of them taking only light bedside or ward work; the rest going into classes that range all the way from newspaper reporting to farming.

The aim of the surgeon general's office and of the vocational education board, which is to take over men discharged from the army, is to put back into useful, self-sustaining industrial life 100 per cent of the men disabled.

The objects of this are two: First, that he may continue his service to the country by doing some useful work.

Instead of encouraging men to say, "I've done my bit; the country owes me something," the man is encouraged to say, "I enlisted to serve my country, and the sooner I can get well and get back into service the better."

The second object is to help with the actual cure of a patient. The ward surgeons recommend light bedside work the moment a man is able to sit up in bed. As soon as he is able to be out, he is encouraged to enter a class.

The shell shock patients in the psychopathic ward have planted and harvested a garden that has supplied the hospital with food this summer. This is independent of an 8-acre farm where men are being taught scientific farming. I saw these men coming from the field at noon for mess. Some of them have been severely wounded, but they look like the healthiest bunch of farmers the south could produce.

Under the command of the hospital, Col. T. S. Bratton, the work is being carried on by Chief Educational Officer John L. Riley. He has 20 assistants and many convalescents have been trained to act as instructors.

Motor mechanics, telegraphy radio, typewriting, mechanical drafting, shoe repairing, English, penmanship and bookkeeping, printing, newspaper reporting and editing, sheet metal work, plumbing, stove repairing, steam fitting, blacksmithing, electric wiring, tailoring, barbering, baking and clerical work, are some of the courses that are being given.

In many cases the men go back into certain branches of army work. A man who has lost a foot or a leg is just as valuable as a telegrapher as a whole man.

In other cases, where the man cannot be retained in the army service, he has laid the foundation for a trade through which he can earn his living in civil life.

BIDDY BYE'S GOOD FORM
A street car is almost as public as the open sidewalk, but because one pays for riding many persons think good manners may be left outdoors.

The comfort and convenience of fellow-passengers is the concern of every courteous person on the car. It is bad manner to be a "seat-hog" occupying more seat space than necessary with parcels, or by sitting sideways in order to look out the window. It is bad form to talk loudly, or to enter into disputes with conductor or others in the car.

If You Tried All the Other Stores and Did Not Succeed in Finding a A, AA or AAA

—TRY—
SHWARTZ'S
Sample Shoe Store
24 PRESCOTT ST.

We Have Just What You Need in Watches. Come In and See Us.

Lowell

HAY FEVER PREVENTION NATIONAL PROBLEM

The following article on the prevention of hay fever as a national problem is by William Scheppergel, A.M., M.D., president American Hay Fever Prevention Association; ex-president American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; chief of Hay Fever clinic, charity hospital, New Orleans, La.

There is no preventable disease of serious importance that has received so little attention as hay fever. Although ranking as one of the most common of the non-fatal diseases, it is only recently that any organized efforts have been made for its prevention.

The records of the American Hay Fever Prevention Association show that about a per cent of the population of the United States is subject to hay fever so that the number, about one million, is sufficient to demand the most earnest consideration.

The serious effect of hay-fever is not well understood. From one to two months, and sometimes much longer the victim of hay fever suffers from symptoms which depress his vitality and lower his energy. Asthma and bronchitis are complications in a large number of cases. In our hay fever clinic at the charity hospital we have had, during this season, two cases of hernia from violent sneezing, one case of mastoiditis and many other complications of minor importance. Marked nervous depression is common among hay fever sufferers as a result of the prolonged respiratory disturbances.

The etiologic relation of pollen to hay fever and hay fever to asthma is now so well established that its consideration need not delay us at this time. Its recognition, however, is an important factor in instituting practical methods for the prevention of hay fever. The American Hay Fever Prevention Association has for several years, through the medical and lay forces and the state boards of health, kept this fact before the public so that it would be in a receptive condition for active legislative methods for the prevention of hay fever.

Briefly stated, about 90 per cent of the fall cases of hay fever in the eastern and southern states are due to the common and giant rag-weeds (ambrosia elatior and trifida), the remainder being due to the cockle bur (Xanthium), marsh elder (Iva) and a few other weeds, most of which are only of local importance.

In the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states these are replaced by the wormwoods (artemisia) and other weeds a description of which is given in an article published in the reports of the United States public health service.

The golden rod, roses and rosin weed, associated with hay fever in the public mind, are not responsible. Their pollen is never found on our atmospheric pollen plates which are exposed during all seasons to detect the various pollens found in the atmosphere.

Vernal hay fever is due principally to the pollen of the grasses (in addition to that of the amarantus (amaranthus), chenopods (chenopodium), Russian thistle (alsinola) and yellow dock (rumbex). The pollens of the trees are responsible for hay fever, only in certain localities.

Prevention
Hay fever may be prevented by carrying out certain methods, which, fundamentally, are simple. Being principally due to the pollen of weeds, the remedy evidently is the control of these where their pollen may be carried to the human respiratory organs.

As it is impracticable to destroy all weeds, it is important to know their potential area—that is the space to which their pollen may be carried—so as to determine the distance to which they should be excluded.

The pollens which cause the early hay fever are relatively large (30 to 60 microns) so that their potential area is not great. While this varies, due to different wind velocities, one mile is sufficient protection from most of these.

The pollen of the common rag-weed (ambrosia elatior), however, measures only 15 microns and its buoyancy is so great that it will traverse a distance of five miles in a wind of 20 miles per hour velocity. To be effective, therefore, these weeds should be excluded to at least five miles from populated areas.

Legislative Methods
Legislation for the effective prevention of hay fever should include municipal, state and federal laws. City ordinances should not only be enacted against weeds, but, to be effective, should specify that when the property-holder does not cut his weeds, the city may have this done at his expense. In many cases, this is economical not only for the city but also for the property owner.

State laws should specify that land within one mile of municipalities should not be allowed to reach the pollinating stage, and, in the case of rag-weeds, this distance should be five miles.

The real solution of the hay fever problem, however, is within the power of the federal government. Should it declare a violation of the interstate law to transport seeds of rag-weeds and other hay fever weeds from one state to another, the farmer in self-defense would be compelled to destroy these weeds on his farm. This would not only result in an enormous reduction of hay fever weeds, but would also be of great benefit to the farmer, as the United States department of agriculture has repeatedly shown that millions of dollars are lost

DISTRICT A. For Boston and Vicinity Fair Food Prices for the Consumer

Prepared by
MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION
September 18, 1918

The figures in the second column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the third column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging. Dealers, however, purchasing at figures other than those shown in the middle column, should change their selling prices proportionately.

COMMODITY	RETAILER PAYS	CONSUMER SHOULD PAY
Flour		
White	\$1.45-\$1.55 per bag	\$1.60-\$1.70 per bag
White	\$1.45-\$1.55 per bag	7-7½ cents per lb.
Rye	\$1.00-\$1.25 per bbl.	6-6½ cents per lb.
Barley, blk.	\$9.50-\$12.50 per 100 lbs.	12-14 cents per lb.
Rice	\$6.75-\$8.50 per 100 lbs.	7-8½ cents per lb.
Corn	\$4.50-\$5.00 per 100 lbs.	5½-7½ cents per lb.
Corn Meal—Yellow	7½-10 cents per pkg.	10-12 cents per pkg.
Colored Oats		
Bulk	\$5.25-\$6.00 per 90 lbs.	7½-8½ cents per lb.
In 20-oz. pkg.	\$3.40-\$3.85 per 3-oz. case	11-13 cents per pkg.
Hominy—Bulk	\$6.00-\$6.50 per 100 lbs.	7½-9½ cents per lb.
Rice		
Blue Rose	\$9.25-\$11.00 per 100 lbs.	12-13 cents per lb.
Bread—1 lb.	8-8½ cents per loaf	9½-10 cents per loaf
Sugar—Gran.		
Prunes		
40-50	14½-17½ cents per lb.	18-22 cents per lb.
50-100	8½-9½ cents per lb.	11-13 cents per lb.
Walnuts		
Seeded Fancy	10½-13 cents 15-oz. pk.	14-16 cents per pkg.
Seedless California	12½-14 cents per pkg.	15-18 cents per pkg.
Beans		
California Small White	13½-15 cents per lb.	16-18 cents per lb.
Lima	14-16 cents per lb.	17-20 cents per lb.
Pinto	9-11 cents per lb.	10-13 cents per lb.
Canned Salmon		
Alaska Pink	\$2.00-\$2.25 per doz. case	20-24 cents per can.
Fancy Red	\$2.35-\$3.15 per doz. case	23-32 cents per can.
Evaporated Milk		
Tall pint cans	\$5.00-\$6.65 per 4-doz. case	12-16 cents per pint.
Condensed Milk		
Full size 14-oz. cans	\$7.00-\$8.20 per 4-doz. case	16-20 cents per can.
Corn Syrup		
1½ lb. cans	\$2.60-\$2.73 per 2-doz. case	14-16 cents per can.
Corn Oil		
Quart cans	\$6.95-\$7.60 per 1-doz. case	65-72 cents per quart.
Pint cans	\$7.35-\$7.60 per 2-doz. case	36-38 cents per pint.
Lard Substitutes		
1 lb. tins	\$10.17-\$10.62 pr. 3 doz. cs.	53-56 cents per tin.
Cottonseed Oil		
Medium size	\$8.40-\$8.56 per 1-doz. case	50-50 cents per tin.
Small size	\$8.40-\$8.56 per 2-doz. case	40-47 cents per tin.
Potatoes		
New	\$2.65-\$2.95 per 100 lbs.	3-4 cents per lb.
Old	\$2.65-\$2.95 per 100 lbs.	45-55 cents per peck.
Onions—Native	\$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 lbs.	3-4 cents per lb.

*This is the price for new sugar. A few dealers, however, still have some low-priced stocks on hand which until exhausted can be purchased at the old price of 8½-10c per pound.

annually from the neglect of weeds. While such plans may at first sight appear radical, similar ones are already in force for the protection of our agricultural interests. The transportation of diseased plants and trees into certain states is punishable with severe penalties and there has been no great opposition to their enforcement.

When we realize the great amount of suffering that may be prevented by these means, which at the same time tend to improve the efficiency of our agricultural methods, the enactment of such laws should be strongly urged by all those interested in relieving mankind from the oppression of this distressing disease.

REPORT OF SECRETARY LANE'S COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY
Closely in line with the war department's recommendations to make the draft ages 18 to 45, with provision for training of the younger men, is the report of Secretary Lane's special committee on higher education and industry, just made public, wherein the nation's need for technically trained men is defined and a specific higher education program urged.

The committee, which consisted of Fuller E. Callaway, a financier of La Grange, Ga., Samuel M. Felton, director general of military railways for the war department, and President E. A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, seeks to show how essential it is, if the government's far-reaching military plans are to be carried out successfully, that the processes of higher education be maintained at the highest possible efficiency—especially those having to do with the future supply of men and women trained in scientific and technical subjects, including teachers in these fields.

Impossible to Exaggerate Importance
That it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of engineering knowledge and skill in the broadest sense, is the judgment of Secretary Lane's committee, not only directly in the conduct of military operations, but indirectly in the essential war industries, including agriculture. The report says:

"The engineering problems confronting the United States are indefinitely greater than those of any other of the great nations. For an average distance of more than 4500 miles, across the continents and the seas, we must transport all of the men, munitions and supplies which are to represent us in this great struggle."

Arthur Flagg and Dr. Merritt of Jay, Me., are experimenting in their war gardens with broom corn. It is of slow growth, but is beginning to put forth spindles which come out in fan shape, and the specimens are being watched with interest.

CHILD SAVED FROM WORMS
A mother of six children writes: "My baby was very sick and a friend of mine suggested trying Dr. True's Worm Expeller. Now I have six children and am never without Dr. True's Expeller in my house." Mrs. B. N. Gile, West Newbury, Mass.

Signs of worms are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little sleep, drowsiness, slow fever. If your child shows any of these symptoms, start giving Dr. True's Expeller at once.—Adv.

If you want quick returns, try a classified ad in The Sun, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

YANKS ON DESTROYERS ARE GREAT EATERS
AN IRISH PORT (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The American boys who are manning the destroyers at this base are fed well and have developed appetites that have won the admiration of the officers of the fleet. At the navy recreation centre ashore the restaurant vies with the theatre in popularity, notwithstanding the men get plenty of good food on the destroyers in tenders in port.

After doing justice to a hearty mess aboard ship early in the evening scores of them may be seen "eating a little something," usually a steak or eggs, before the show at 8 o'clock and after the performance many of them eat again before returning to their ships.

The old army tale of "beans, beans, morning, noon and night" does not fit the destroyer menu when in port for there is plenty of good meat and green stuff from the countryside. But now and then they have beans, not the soupy, white looking kind, but brown luscious ones with plenty of molasses cooked with them.

It is not always smooth sailing in the food line on the destroyers, however. In rough weather these little craft pitch and roll until it is impossible to operate a galley or even for men to sit in one place long enough to eat. Canned meat and biscuits are provided for such emergencies but there are times when even these prepared foods cannot be handled.

During one prolonged period of bad weather one sailor had missed meals and was very hungry. He managed to get hold of a can of tomatoes and a loaf of bread but never enjoyed them. While making a dangerous trip on deck, with his food in one hand and grasping a cable with the other, a terrific wave struck the ship bowing it far over onto one side. Away went the can and loaf as the sailor seized the cable with both hands to save himself and then proceeded to his station still hungry.

Such instances are rare, however, particularly at this time of the year when the weather is more enjoyable. There is food a-plenty while at sea and when in port the mess table would make a rationed English gentleman smack his lips as the generous portions of roast beef, steak and other things are passed around.

Because of our desire to observe the regulations as regards heating, lighting, etc., as laid down by Fuel Administrator Garfield, until further notice we will observe the following schedule, evenings and Sundays:

Monday and Saturday Evenings, Open Until 10 o'clock.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings We Will Be Open Until 8 o'clock.
Sundays, Closed All Day.

Yours for service at all times during peace, but when it comes to war, we are behind the government 24 hours each day and will humbly submit to any request that will make the world safe for Democracy. Are you with us? Show us that you are by procuring your automobiling wants when we are on the job.

Pitts Auto Supply

HURD STREET

HUN DESTROYER SUNK WILL GET TOGETHER ON AIRPLANE OUTPUT

A BRITISH NAVAL AIR FORCE BASE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 22.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The destruction of a German destroyer by a British seaplane is graphically told by Captain Paul Bowsher, who observed the unusual occurrence from the cockpit of a fast British bombing plane.

He was flying off the Belgium coast when he saw two British machines in front of him.

"Suddenly," he writes, "the front machine turned to the right and began to fly towards the coast. Its occupants had evidently seen something of importance. Looking below, I saw, a few miles from the Zebrugge mole, six little shapes which seemed stationary on the gray sea."

"They were German destroyers which were in reality steaming at top speed toward the coast. Gradually the seaplanes drew nearer and nearer, and soon were but a few miles from the land."

"Near the front machine appeared a small black ball of smoke. Another appeared, and another, and I could hear the sharp crack of bursting shells."

"Now, however, they were almost over the destroyers, which were beginning to zig-zag as the danger of the coming attack was realized."

"I saw six black cylinders drop spinning from the front machine. Near the destroyers appeared the white smoke and spray of a bomb. Another followed, and another. Then on one of the destroyers a great red flash appeared and the center of the boat was left clouded in smoke. Its attacker had scored one direct hit."

"I shouted excitedly to the pilot as one of the destroyers dropped out of line and made swiftly for its mortally wounded consort."

"The airplanes returned to report. A patrol returning a few hours later stated that they had seen five German destroyers returning toward Ostend. By then, the sixth, torn and shattered, lay with many another twisted and rusted companion, under the sea."

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(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Two important steps in the gearing of Uncle Sam's airplane activities to the allied fighting machine are scheduled to result from the visit to Europe with Secretary of War Baker, of John D. Ryan, assistant secretary of war in charge of aviation.

The first, and the most important from an allied standpoint, will be the co-ordination of the airplanes producing activities of the United States, England, France and Italy. A definite allied air program will be worked out, with a specific part assigned to each of these countries, on the basis of its present ability to produce. The program covered by this actual, existing producing capacity may be counted upon as certain.

A further program, to be met if possible from increased capacity, will be laid out. Every effort will be bent to meet this additional program, and so far as it is met, whether wholly or in part, it will contribute to allied supremacy. But this projected or expected capacity will not be allowed to complicate the definite aerial offensive to be laid out on the basis of established allied airplane capacity. So far as it is met it will add to allied strength, but the main allied air program will not depend upon it for its execution.

Uncle Sam, of course, is counting upon contributing a steadily increasing number of planes, complete from this country. A further vital contribution will be thousands of Liberty motors for installation in English, French and Italian built planes. Production of motors has for outstripped that of planes, and the shops now turning out these motors will be able to meet the extreme demands of the combined allied plane shops. Already production of Liberty motors is at the rate of more than 10,000 annually—843 motors having been completed the first week in September—and this output will be increased to at least 1000 weekly before the first of November.

The co-ordination of all allied airplane programs will do much to remove the doubts and indecision that has hampered progress in our plane production. Ryan is expected to return with a definite knowledge of just the sorts of planes we are to be relied upon to deliver.

CARRIER PIGEONS PLAY BIG PART IN WAR

BEHIND BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—For the American soldier newly arrived in the lines in France, there is always a great interest attaching to the now widespread use of carrier pigeons. Little cranes of the birds are found in many a front line dugout, and they become great pets of the men, who watch their work with close interest.

Normally information in wartime is transmitted by wire, but sometimes occasions arise when the wires prove insufficient or break down altogether. Every front line unit must be prepared for such an emergency. So the pigeons are always kept handy, and from time to time are "tried out" to be sure that they are ready for their work.

The pigeons quickly become acutely important messengers through a heavy artillery barrage and through gas clouds when no other method of communication is practicable.

Pigeons were first employed by the British army in October, 1914, when an experimental shipment of 50 birds was brought to France. Their value was immediately recognized and the service rapidly grew to enormous proportions.

Under present war conditions, the pigeons are most largely employed for two purposes,—to bring back information from the front line trenches, and during an advance to bring messages from the advancing tanks and infantry. Generally speaking, a 100-mile flight is the outside limit for military purposes, even when messages are sent in duplicate. For distances of ten miles, single birds are relied on constantly, and there are very few failures.

In war mobile units must take the place of stationary ones. These are usually small automobile trucks and contain from 50 to 70 birds. An important feature of the trucks is a good "lookout cage" on top so that the birds can easily learn the topography of the neighborhood before being liberated for their work.

In the battle of Somme in 1915, about 4500 operation messengers were brought

in by carrier pigeons over a period of three months.

Carrier pigeons are very successfully used in connection with aircraft. In flight, and for distances up to 20 or 30 miles in fine weather can be relied upon to reach home with their message. They are released in such a manner that they will first move with the wind, the airman throwing the bird forcibly downward and sideways in the direction the wind is blowing so that the wind will assist it to clear the machine. With seaplanes, a number of cases have occurred where pilots in distress have been rescued as the result of pigeon messages.

There are several cases on record in which a bird has successfully delivered its message even when severely wounded. In the British army lofts, the inquisitive American soldiers have found several birds still at work who bear the marks of battle, including several veterans who are still flying regularly though minus a leg lost in action.

The British pigeon officers tell of an historic pigeon, known in the service as the "V C bird," which arrived torn and bleeding and with the cylinder containing his message actually forced into his breast by the force of an exploding shell. This stout-hearted flyer fell dead when his message was delivered.

MISSISSIPPI SWAPS LONG HAIR FOR SHORT

Pat Harrison, who beat Vandaman in the Mississippi democratic primary for United States senator, goes to the other extreme in hair-cut fashions. Old Vandaman never did apply the shears to his locks, while Pat—well, take another look at his picture above.

But it wasn't the long hair that beat Vandaman. His anti-war record in the senate did that for him. Pat is American through and through. Anything which spells defeat for the kaiser looks good to Pat.

He'll make a good United States senator. The toga will fit him snugly.

INSTRUCTION

PHILIPPE O. BERGERON
TEACHER OF VIOLIN
Graduate of Conservatory of Liege, Belgium
796 MERRIMACK STREET
Tel. 4221
Studio, 18-19 Old City Hall Bldg.
226 Merrimack Street

ELLA M. REILLY
Organist at St. Michael's Church
TEACHER OF PIANO
Resumes Teaching Sept. 24
Studio, Res., 66 Tenth Street
Tel. 4916-W

Francis J. Gorman
Teacher of Pianoforte
23 Prospect St. Tel. 5591-W

ROGERS HALL SCHOOL
Reopens for
DAY PUPILS
On Friday, September 27
College Preparatory and Academic Courses

Leona A. Spellman
TEACHER OF PIANO
Has Resumed Teaching
LOWELL, MASS., R. F. D., NO 3
Tel. 316-J

Julius Woessner
TEACHER OF VIOLIN
Studio, Room 9, Old Theatre Bldg.
Phone 3370
Cornetist, Clarinetist and Trombonist wanted for beginners and advanced pupils orchestra.

BICYCLE BARGAINS

We are going to give you the benefit of last year's prices on a few bicycles, so take advantage of your last chance to purchase a bicycle for the sum of

THIRTY DOLLARS

Others in various types and prices will perhaps interest you in the line of variety.

LOWELL CYCLE SHOP, 98 GORHAM ST. Telephone 508

REAL ESTATE NOTES

LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

NO BUILDING HERE BUT
SALES ARE BRISK

There is still not much doing in the building line in Lowell, if one is to judge by the permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall. Although there were sev-

J. F. McMahon & Co.

Plumbing and Heating
Gas and Water Fitting
We specialize with Richardson
boilers. Estimates given on large
or small jobs.

51 UNION STREET, LOWELL
Office Tel. 1376-W. Res. Tel. 1376-B

Graham R. Whidden

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
312 Hildreth Building. Tel. 144

Thomas H. Elliott

Established 1865
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
64 Central St., Cor. Prescott

J. J. Spillane & Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Estimates Furnished
26 ANDOVER STREET
2420—Telephone—1034

\$465,000,000 STOLEN

All That Little Belgium Had

in Public and Private

Funds, Huns Have Taken

LONDON, England, Sept. 20.—Ger-

many will have a big bill to pay
Belgium after the war.

Her collection of indemnities from
Belgium up to last November reached
the huge total of \$465,000,000, accord-

ing to Lord Robert Cecil.
This sum is exclusive of enormous

"fines" on Belgian cities and confisca-

tory exactions from firms and per-

sons which have amounted to no more
than ordinary theft. These exactions

have not been estimated, but no doubt
will equal or exceed the "official" pay-

ments demanded from the Belgian gov-

ernment.
"These monstrous exactions will be

taken into account when peace terms
are arranged," is the significant com-

ment of Lord Robert Cecil.
The world knows how Belgium has

been laid waste by the German occupa-

tion, but it knows little of the whole
sales harcamy committed by the Hun

governing authorities from private
concerns and individuals. Men who

were formerly wealthy Belgians are
now poor, their fortunes having been

taken a little at a time on penalty of
imprisonment.

During 1915 and 1916 the Germans
exacted from Belgium an indemnity of

40 million francs (\$8,000,000) a month
for the expenses of administration.

At the beginning of 1917, however, the
Hun found that the banks still had

plenty of cash on hand, so they raised
the indemnity from 40 million to 60

million francs (\$12,000,000) a month,
which the little country has been pay-

ing ever since.
The method of collection of these

fines is simple and easy. The Ger-

mans issue bonds in the name of the
Belgian provinces and these forced

loans are allotted to the banks. Un-

less the latter pay their allotments within
a stated time, their doors are closed

and they are fined. It stands to rea-

son that after the war these bonds
will be worthless because the provinces

will be unable to take them up.
This system has been only a part

of the German campaign for impover-

ishing Belgium. The Huns have bade
it a crime to sell or buy gold, and what

gold there is left in Belgium is hidden
under ground. Silver, nickel and cop-

per coins have disappeared, having
been either sent to Germany or hidden

by the owners. Paper money and zinc
coins are now the only mediums.

The thefts of money, valuables and
metals from Belgian firms and indi-

viduals has been without regard for
justice, although carried out under a

eral permits issued during the week
not one was for the erection of a new
building and this despite the fact that
there is a scarcity of dwellings now

prevailing in this city.
While things are quiet in the build-

ing line the real-estate men are not
complaining for they have as much
work as they can handle. There are
numerous buyers on the market with
the result that a good many dwelling
houses are changing hands. There is
a great demand for cottages and ten-

ement houses, for those are the only
properties, it is understood, that banks
will loan money on. In the case of a
dwelling house with several flats, the
purchaser in order to obtain money
from a local bank must show that he
will occupy one of the tenements him-

self, or in other words, he must prove
that he is not buying for investment.
The building permits issued at the
office of the inspector of buildings at
city hall during the week were as fol-

lows:
To Narcisse Desmarais for the erec-

tion of an addition to the building
numbered 3589 Riverside street at a

cost of between \$200 and \$400; to
Thomas F. Green for the erection of a

concrete garage at 256 High street
at a cost of \$500; to Frank J. Collins
for the erection of a Hancock at 236

Princeton street at a cost of \$35; to
Andrew Y. Rodger for the repair of
fire damage at 17 Bolt street at a cost

of \$1500; to George Husson for the
construction of two piazzas at 106
Pawtucket street at a cost of \$2000;

James H. McDevitt for the changing
over of a store into a tenement at 8
Elm street at a cost of \$25; to Queens

A. Pigeon for repairs to a piazza at
13-21 Farmland road at a cost of \$25;
to James F. Addison for the building

of a hencoop at 21 Sixth avenue at a
cost of \$25; to J. B. Seward for the
changing over of a storage shed into a

garage at 130 Avon street at a cost of
\$100 and to Austin Callery for the
building of a storage shed at 387 Went-

worth avenue at a cost of \$50.

D. H. WALKER
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Office: 529 Dutton Street. Tel. 968
Res.: 151 Banks St. Tel. 2004

E. F. Gilligan & Co.
PAINTING CONTRACTORS
PAPERHANGING and INTERIOR
DECORATING
130 Job Too Small—None Too Large
No Hovers Street. Tel. 323-B

Walter E. Guyette
Real Estate Broker and
Auctioneer
Office 63 Central St., Room 77-78
A complete list of city properties
of exceptional quality at bargain
prices.
MONEY LOANED ON REAL
ESTATE
Parties can borrow on either first
or second mortgages. Old mort-

gage notes discounted. Heirs or
others can have money advanced on
undivided estates anywhere.

kept very cold. In making this prod-

uct the juice is collected and allowed
to stand in a warm place for a few
days. After it becomes sour it should

be filtered or strained and stored in
bottles filled full and corked tight. It

is said that products of this type are
being used as substitutes for vinegar
in Austria. There appears to be no

reason why such a product could not
be used in salad and meat dressings
with entire satisfaction.

DIRECTS ALL MERCHANT SHIPPING
John H. Rosseter, who has been
named by the United States shipping

board as director of operations, is
facing one of the biggest jobs ever

passed up to a citizen of the United
States. It will be his duty to direct
the movements of every merchant ship

flying the Stars and Stripes, using
each vessel to the best advantage of
the country.

Rosseter is a Californian who at 13
years was an office boy, at 25 sub-
manager of the San Francisco house

of W. R. Grace & Co., and at 38 its
manager.
When the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

sold its fleet in 1915, Rosseter said he
would not see the American flag driven
from the Pacific. He interested pow-

erful financial interests in a re-or-

ganized Pacific Mail Steamship com-

pany and retained the company's fleet
on the Central American run, while
he re-established its original service

with a new fleet of steamers.
Rosseter is a man whose organiza-

tion and the methods which he has in-

troduced into all the business enter-

prises he controls make them models
of smooth-working efficiency.

REPORT OF BIRTHS

Sept. 4—To Mr. and Mrs. Josef Klacka of 3
Behrard st., a daughter.

6—To Mr. and Mrs. Luther S. Sager of
283 Sutherland st., a son.

9—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gregoire of
267 Appleton st., a son.

10—To Mr. and Mrs. Mary Jane Sivojicki
of 283 Sutherland st., a son.

11—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Pams of
17 Winter st., a daughter.

12—To Mr. and Mrs. Antonio C. Peter
of 102 Tremont st., a son.

13—To Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hayes of
242 Mammoth rd., a son.

14—To Mr. and Mrs. Scraphim Maly-
zka of 8 Watson st., a daughter.

15—To Mr. and Mrs. George E. Reed of
11 NeSmith st., a daughter.

16—To Mr. and Mrs. John Cassidy of 87
Gage st., a daughter.

17—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pascali
of 108 Shaw st., a daughter.

18—To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Egnatore
of 30 Davidson st., a daughter.

19—To Mr. and Mrs. John Vukobrat of
169 Warren st., a daughter.

20—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tsomohis of
133 Broadway st., a son.

21—To Mr. and Mrs. Kadir of 15
Queens st., a son.

22—To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Mil-
ler of 2 Harrison pl., a daughter.

23—To Mr. and Mrs. John Lemire of
230 Allen st., a daughter.

24—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Savard of
3 Lagrange st., a son.

25—To Mr. and Mrs. Emilie Trudeau of
72 Sparks st., a daughter.

26—To Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Clark of
170 Holywood st., a daughter.

27—To Mr. and Mrs. Luke F. Queenan
of 42 Arlington st., a daughter.

28—To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence T. Rey-
nolds of 107 Hildreth st., a son.

29—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Frain
of 24 Leverett st., a son.

30—To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Flanagan
of 17 Queen st., a son.

31—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Poirier of
61 Chestnut st., a son.

32—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Green of
307 Central st., a son.

33—To Mr. and Mrs. Manuel C. Sousa
of 124 South st., a son.

34—To Mr. and Mrs. John J. Qualey
of 211 Thorndike st., a daughter.

35—To Mr. and Mrs. William Comtois
of 5 Racine st., a daughter.

36—To Mr. and Mrs. John Dubois of
9 Bowers st., a son.

37—To Mr. and Mrs. Antoni Chalide of
87 W. Third st., a son.

38—To Mr. and Mrs. Haralampus Fel-
louris of 34 Fenwick st., a daugh-

ter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cote of 161
East Merrimack st., a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wissel Kushlin of
61 First st., a son.

Frederick Dugdale, M. D.
SPECIALIST
SKIN, BLOOD AND NERVOUS
DISEASES
RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, neuritis,
lumbago, sciatica, fibrositis, arth-

ritis, gout, catarrh, epilepsy.
—CANCER, TUMORS, plica, datula
and rectal diseases WITHOUT THE
KNIFE.

Ear, nose, throat, stomach.
Investigative methods of treatment.
Lowell Office, 97 Central Street
Hours Wed. and Sat., 2-4, 7-8
Consultation, Examination, Advice
FREE

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the Week Ending Sept. 21
LOWELL

Mary E. Stowell to Louis C. Silva,
land and buildings, Lawrence St.
Walter F. Wright et ux. to Emma
Gendreau, land, corner Tolman and
Hayes st.
Harris Smith et al. to United
States Housing Corp., land corner Ros-
siter and Concord sts.
Warren Land Trust by trs. to Annie
McCarthy, land, Lawn Hill.
Patrick O'Hearn to United States
Housing Corp., land Middlesex st.
Mary G. Sargent to Patrick J. Brady
et ux. land and buildings, Nichols st.
Sevall A. Potter to Alexander O.
Jennell et ux. land and buildings, Ver-

mont st.
Ellen M. Holden et al. to M. Alphon-

sine Charbonneau, land and buildings,
Ritchie st.
Jean E. Morin to Joseph Martin, land,
Phoenix av.

Gretna Williams et ux. to United
States Housing Corp., land and buildings,
corner Livingston and Foster sts.

Warren Land Trust by trs. to United
States Housing Corp., land, Livingston
Tract.

James M. Richardson to United States
Housing Corp., land and buildings, av.
corner Middlesex and Foster sts.

Warren Land Trust by trs. to United
States Housing Corp., land, Livingston
Tract.

Eva A. Donaldson to United States
Housing Corp., land, Livingston av.

George J. Whitte to Waldo R. Cum-
mings et ux. land and buildings, Grove
st.

Z. Prince Coburn to Katherine A. Mc-
Kenzie, land and buildings corner Sixth
av. and Concord st.

Napoleon Desmarais to Jerry Cha-
puy, land and buildings, Exeter st.

Jerry Chapuy to Joseph E. Dubois
et al. land and buildings, Exeter st.

Hannah M. Spaulding to Henry Novin-
ski, land and buildings, Nichols st.

Allan C. Haskell to Lillie M. Spencer,
land and buildings, Nichols st.

Lillie M. Spencer to Peter Ryan et
ux. land and buildings, Nichols st.

Manuel S. Netto to Jennie G. Ander-
son, land, West Forest st.

William C. Bassett to Wladyslaw
Sperling et ux. land and buildings, cor-
ner Coburn and West St.

Phillips Beach Realty Trust by trs.
to Michael J. Daly, land and buildings,
Berkeley av.

Michael J. Daly to Myles F. Clark
et ux. land and buildings, Berkeley av.

BILLERICA
Suburban Land Co., Inc., to Annie
B. Scott, land, Nuttings Lake Park Ex-

ension "E".
Suburban Land Co., Inc., to James D.
Wright, land, Nuttings Lake Park Ex-

ension "E".
Suburban Land Co., Inc., to Mabel
B. Scott, land, Nuttings Lake Park Ex-

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Suburban Land Co., Inc., to Mabel
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B. Scott, land, Nuttings Lake Park Ex-

HELP WANTED

CAPABLE MAN wanted with \$1000
for best business opening in Lowell.
Good salary, good position, and a
W. Simpson, 1302 Goodard Bldg., Chi-

cago, Ill.
EXPERIENCED TABLE GIRL want-

ed. No Sunday work; good wages.
Apply M.C.A. restaurant, 8 to 10 a.m.,
1 to 3 p.m.

TWO YOUNG MEN wanted as deliv-

ery men with one of the largest cor-

porations in the country. Only those
willing to work and who are avail-

able for advancement apply. CBO, this
office.

EXPERIENCED TREER wanted on
women's shoes. L. H. Spaulding Co.,
535 Broadway.

AGENTS wanted. New draft ruling
machine, picture of colored
Over Top, Pershing, Colonel Heroes,
etc. Sample free. Portrait catalogue
free. Peoples Portrait, Sta. D, Chi-

cago.
TELL YOUR BOY ABOUT THIS—

Boys, you can make good money sell-

ing The Boy's Magazine. Write us to-

day for a sample. Send no money. The
Boy's Magazine, Dept. A76, Smithport,
Pa.

YOUNG MAN wanted with one or
two years' experience to work in a
bakery. 481 Lawrence st.

"NEGRO SOLDIERS IN WAR" Book
contains pictures of colored
troops. Everybody buys. Agents
making \$25 a day; big hit. Send 25c
for list to publishers. Jenkins Pub-

EDDYSTONE HAS BECOME VAST FACTORY FOR MAKING RIFLES

Death Weapons for American Soldiers in France Turned Out at Rate of 5000 a Day or Million a Year

BY FREDERICK M. KERBY.
(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent).

(Passed by United States Censor).

EDDYSTONE, Pa., Sept. 21.—More than 5000 rifles each day—the best ever carried by any soldier in any war—is the present output of the country's largest rifle manufacturing plant.

The Eddystone plant of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance company is producing more than half the entire output of rifles in the United States. The goal set for 1918 is 1,000,000 rifles, and the plant officials believe this figure will be exceeded by at least 200,000.

Eddystone is manufacturing the modified Enfield rifle—the Springfield-Enfield, as it is called. This factory was built originally to produce the Lee-Enfield for the British government. When war declared the plant was commandeered by our government.

In order that our Springfield ammunition might be used interchangeably with all rifles, the plant was ordered to build a modified Enfield, rechambered.

Like all war plants turning out supplies in quantity, the Eddystone factory impresses the visitor with its immensity. Here is the equivalent of a small town producing nothing but rifles. Under the orders of General Manager C. H. Schlacks are approximately 14,000 employees; 11,000 men and 3000 women. There are a million and a half square feet of floor space under cover in the 26-acre reservation that contains the factory.

\$8,000,000 in Steel

Quantity production of rifles, as of any other product, means a continuous movement of raw material into the end, and a continuous movement of the finished product out to the waiting railroad cars.

Rifles are made of highest grade nickel steel and walnut. About 150 tons of steel and 10,000 "blanks" for gun stocks move into the factory every day. The steel comes in bars and rods from eight steel plants. I saw a stock on the shelves of six million dollars' worth of steel—the largest assortment ever collected. At another part of the plant are the drying kilns where the wood is seasoned before going to the mills that cut and work it into the beautifully finished piece that receives the gun barrel, receiver, chamber and magazine of the rifle.

At the Eddystone is producing rifles, approximately 15,000,000 separate operations take place in this plant every day, including the inspection operations. Not counting screws and some assembled parts, there are 84 major parts in the modified Enfield. Each part requires two and one-half months for completion. That means that there are at all times in process of manufacture at least 300,000 rifles.

The principal parts of the rifles are the barrel and the "receiver"—the mechanism which receives the cartridge and thrusts it into the barrel for firing. A barrel at its start is a piece of steel 9 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. This is heated to a high temperature, and run through a circular forge, which squeezes it out like putty from a length of 9 inches to a length of 30 inches. The heated metal is then straightened, treated and cooled, and goes to the tools that machine out the bore. It is returned five times before the bore is the proper size, and then riveted.

No Rifle Defective

The "receiver" is a similar piece of metal, square instead of round. This is heated, put in a mould, and a powerful hammer stamps and cuts it into the required shape. Then comes an endless procession of machining operations, which cut out the superfluous metal and polish the surfaces until they are of the right size to a fraction of a thousandth of an inch. Inspectors check each operation with master gauges and reject any part not up to the rigid standard.

No defective rifle ever gets into the hands of an American soldier. Before the barrel is assembled it is sent to a test room for a strength test. The pressure generated in the breach by the ordinary cartridge when it is fired is 31,000 pounds per square inch. Ammunition of the same size, but loaded so as to generate a pressure of 70,000 pounds per square inch, is exploded in every rifle barrel, the inspector standing behind a steel screen as he fires the charges.

After assembly, the rifle is sent to the shooting house, where over a 100-yard range it is "sighted." Five shots are fired after the sight adjustment is made, and four of them must go into a square 1 1/2 inches. This makes it the most accurate shooting small arm in the world.

There are two other large plants manufacturing rifles, the Winchester Arms Co. and the Remington Co. The daily production has reached such a point now that there is an ample supply and reserve to equip every man called to be called.

The boys from the middle west "over there" ought to regard their rifles with special affection. There is scarcely a walnut stock in them but came from some walnut tree over the old springhouse, or on the banks of the old swimming hole. Uncle Sam is scouring the country and pleading with the farmers to sacrifice their walnut trees for gun stocks. No other wood will do as well, and not enough walnut can be obtained. Most of the walnut comes from Oklahoma, northern Texas, Iowa, eastern Missouri, Arkansas, northern Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky.

A Quarter Century Ago

Says the old Sun of Sept. 20:

"The marriage of Mr. Ralph A. Simmons of the A. L. Kittredge Co. to Miss Eva V. Traversy took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Garin, O.M.I., at the parochial residence of the Oblate Fathers on Merrimack street. Miss Annie Traversy, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and the best man was Mr. Joseph Legault. At the conclusion of the ceremony the young couple was driven to the home of the bride's parents, 39 West Ninth street, where a reception was held. Many friends of the

happy couple were present to extend their good wishes for future success and happiness. A number of beautiful and costly wedding gifts were received by the newly married couple from their numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons left on a wedding tour which will include a visit to New York and Chicago. Upon their return they will reside in Wachusett street."

Went to the Fair

On Sept. 20 quarter century ago, according to The Sun of that time, Mr. A. L. Russell left Lowell with the following people for the World's Fair at Chicago: Mrs. W. S. McIntire, Mrs. J. Cochran, Mrs. J. W. Heald, Mrs. Warren Clifford, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. Albert Hall, Mr. C. C. Herrick, Mr. Walter Parker and wife, Mrs. O. Simpson, Mrs. A. E. Aross and son, Mr. R. S. Hoyt and wife, Miss Long, Miss Seaside, Mrs. C. F. Hatch, Miss Fellows, Mrs. A. E. McCurdy, Mr. W. J. Hardy and wife, Mr. James G. Hill, Mrs. C. T. Crosby, Miss Alice Crosby, Mr. F. M. Barney and wife, Mrs. J. C. Deming and daughter, Miss Stella Monroe, Mr. A. C. Steady, Mr. M. W. Hall, Mr. F. R. Shattuck, Jr., Mr. I. Phipps, Miss A. S. Froote, Mrs. L. M. Dennis, Mrs. F. Goward, Miss Rickford, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. B. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Danforth, Mr. H. O. Brooks, Mr. C. H. Dutton, Mr. S. E. Gould and wife, D. L. Paxe, wife and mother.

The Annual Friend

In the old Sun is given the following report on the remains of "The Annual Friend" and its looters:

"W. H. Anderson, Esq., has rendered his report on the condition of the defunct Annual Friend. He finds that a bad management of affairs existed; that the officers took unduly large salaries; that the securities on their bonds were worthless and that they made a practice of purchasing certificates individually for \$40 each



QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE

American officers are here shown placing a cross on the grave of Lieutenant Roosevelt while Bishop Wilson recites a prayer. Young Roosevelt was killed when his airplane was brought down July 14. The German markers shown in this picture have since been removed.

and then voting to pay \$100 each for them out of the treasury.

"He found that Smith took out \$8500 in salaries. Staples accepted \$14,000 salary. Wall over \$12,000, and Blair about \$13,000.

"Smith owes the order \$6657; Wall, \$9120; Staples and Blair, \$10,383.91 each. Moreover, Staples overdraw his account to the amount of \$1390.76 and no explanation of this has been offered."

Rig Mills Strike

"Operations in the Massachusetts mills say that the notices of a cut-down were posted in the various departments today. The amount of the cut-down is not mentioned.

"In the Middlesex mills, the notice states that the cut-down will only be temporary. Some months ago there was a raise of 7 per cent in this mill. This will probably be taken away. In the Merrimack the cut-down will be 7 to 10 per cent, and in the Massachusetts, 3 to 10 per cent."

This item brings up the subject of wages and mill strikes of which many of our present-day readers know but little of our local history. The rate of wages paid in 1893 averaged about a dollar a day. In 1890 a general strike occurred for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The operatives went out on March 30 and returned June 1 without securing the increase. When the business depression came three years later they were in no humor to strike as they knew it would be of no use. The cut-down was accepted as inevitable but business soon revived and the old rate was restored.

Wages in the mills today are about three times as much as then. The strike was very quiet and no violence was shown anywhere. The I.W.O. was not then in existence and Bolshevism had not been conceived in Russia.

City Hall Dedication

Quarter of a century ago the city council was making arrangements for the dedication of our new city hall. The dedication committee announced the following program: Selection by Salem Cadet Band. Prayer by Rev. B. A. Greene. Presentation of keys by Commissioner A. A. Haggel. Acceptance and Response by Mayor John J. Pickman. Selection by band. Addresses by ex-Mayor C. D. Palmer, Mayor Pickman and ex-Mayor John J. Donovan. Selection by band. Address by ex-Mayor F. T. Greenhalge, W. F. Courtney, Esq., Larkin T. Trull, Esq. Benediction by Rev. Robert Court, D.D. This part of the program will commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 14.

THE OLDTIMER.

MILK—A REAL FOOD

Milk, being a liquid, is sometimes classed with water, tea and coffee, simply as a beverage, by those who do not understand its value as food. This is a great mistake. If all the water were to be driven off from a quart of tea or coffee, almost nothing would be left, and the little that remained would have little or no value as food. If, on the other hand, the water were driven off from a quart of whole milk, there would be left about half a cupful of the very best food substances, including butter fat, a kind of sugar not so sweet as granulated sugar and known as "milk" sugar, and also materials which are needed to make muscles, bones, teeth and other parts of the body. All these valuable food substances are ordinarily either dissolved or floating in the water of milk.

THE MEN IN CLASS A1

A sound, healthy man is never a back number. A man can be as vigorous and able at seventy as at twenty. Conception, not years, puts you in the discard. A man weakened by overwork and careless living brings old age prematurely. The bodily functions are impaired and unpleasant symptoms appear. The weak spot is generally the kidneys. Keep them clean and in proper working condition and you will generally do yourself. In Class A1, Take GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules periodically and your system will always be in working order. Your spirits will be invigorated, your muscles supple, your mind active, and your body capable of hard work. Don't wait until you have been rejected. Commence to be a first-class man now. Go to your drugist at once. Get a trial box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are made of the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil—the kind your great-grandfather used. Two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Money refunded if they do not help you. Remember to ask for the imported GOLD MEDAL Brand. In three sizes, sealed packages.—Adv.

LIFE STUDY OF DRAFT

Perfection of Crowder's Process Result of Thirty Years' Study of a Genius

(By Newspaper Enterprise Association)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September.—"Enoch"—the name signifies dedication. Enoch B. Crowder, major general, U.S.A., provost marshal general and judge advocate general of the American army, and genius of the draft, has



GEN. CROWDER

dedicated himself to making this country the greatest military power on the face of the earth.

He is the man whose hand before next summer will have reached into four million American homes and taken from them their best young men for the army.

To the close study which he has made of conscription since 1858 is due the entire credit for the success of the first, the second and now the third draft of America's manhood.

Where He Got the Idea

When Gen. Crowder was a junior lieutenant at an obscure army post in Texas in 1858 he chanced upon a copy of old Civil War draft regulations.

He read them over, first out of curiosity. Then he began to think how those rules could have been made more just and equitable.

Gradually he evolved his ideas of how a draft should be run and with the idea came the conviction that some day in this country there would be the need of a great army, and that this army would be raised, not from volunteers but by a process of selection from the total man power of the country.

Meanwhile Crowder was advancing in the army step by step.

Baker Gives Him Credit

When the United States entered the war Gen. Crowder was the one man in the army who was ready to go before congress with a concrete suggestion for the framing of a selective draft law.

The result has been that where in the Civil War the draft riots and general public resentment at the unfairness of the law resulted in only 46, 347 men being inducted into the army out of a total of nearly 500,000 men drafted, the law which was prepared almost entirely by Gen. Crowder has been administered almost without a complaint.

Crowder himself disclaims all credit for the draft law, but Secretary of War Baker has said: "No one knows so well as I to whom we are indebted for the selective service law in all its bearings, its conception as well as its complex administration. The man to whom we owe the most in this respect is Crowder."

CROWDER'S CAREER FOLLOWS

CLOSELY THAT OF PERSHING

BORN IN SAME STATE

(By Newspaper Enterprise Association) WASHINGTON, D. C., September.—The careers of Generals Pershing and Crowder have followed a remarkable parallel from the time of their birth. They originated in adjoining counties in Missouri—Lynn and Grundy—and are within a year of the same age. Both were appointed cadets at West Point, Crowder going first.

Both were commissioned second lieutenants in the cavalry, and saw their

first service together in the Geronimo Indian campaign.

Lieut. Crowder was detailed as instructor of military tactics at the University of Missouri. Lieut. Pershing received a similar assignment at the University of Nebraska.

Both studied law and graduated with law degrees.

In the campaign against the Sioux in the early nineties they were together again.

Both served in Cuba and the Philippines, and both went as U. S. military representatives to Japan during the Russo-Japanese war.

Crowder was appointed major in 1895, when he was made judge advocate of the regular army, while Pershing jumped from captain to brigadier-general.

Both now hold the maximum rank possible by law to the officers they hold—Pershing a full general and Crowder a major-general, the highest rank that can be held by an officer attached to staff corps duty.

ARMY'S LEATHER LEGGINS GO IN DISCARD

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Leather leggings for army officers are going to be forbidden in all overseas service in the immediate future, and eventually abolished as a part of the officer's uniform throughout the United States army, if the suggestions of experienced officers are adopted.

These officers point to the government warnings against shortage of leather and the waste of it for purposes of elegance. But the big reason for banning the fancy brogans is told by the Army and Navy Journal like this:

"The leather leggin is extremely conspicuous, and makes it easy for the enemy to distinguish between officer and enlisted man. Naturally the enemy makes special efforts to pick off the officers. The ordinary percentage of casualties among lieutenants is figured as one in fifty, on the basis of there being five lieutenants to a company. The percentage of killed among the lieutenants is much higher than this, and officers in the United States are inclined to believe that the conspicuous leggin is one cause."

An officer of experience is quoted as saying that chevrons of non-commissioned officers seem to be making targets. Though improvements have been made in rendering the non-com chevrons less conspicuous there is known to be "an unusually high percentage of casualties among the non-coms."

So the call is on for leather leggings to be shunt off altogether and chevrons made more blurring.

Be Rid of That Ache

If you are a sufferer with lame back, headache, dizziness, nervousness and kidney disorders, why don't you try the remedy that your own neighbors recommend?

Mrs. May Zeswitz, 108 Lincoln st., Lowell, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for several years and know they will do all that is claimed for them. I have had spells of kidney trouble, when my back has ached and pained me. I have had a throbbing and severe aching across my kidneys and have felt worn out and miserable, too. My kidneys have annoyed me a great deal, by the way they have acted. Doan's Kidney Pills have always relieved that trouble promptly and have soon put my kidneys in good condition."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Zeswitz uses. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

THRILLING STORY OF OUR BOYS TOLD BY CONG. REAVIS

Congressmen Moved to Tears by Recital— Fine Tribute to General Pershing and Our Boys Over There

(Special to The Sun.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—General Pershing said: "I want those general boys of ours to understand the ideals for which they fight. I want them to know that they are crusaders from over the sea, entrusted with the noble task of saving the civilization of this earth. Above everything except winning the war, I want those who return home to be better men physically and morally than when they were sent to me," said Cong. Reavis yesterday to The Sun correspondent.

Reavis is just back from France where he spent a number of weeks in the fighting zone, and was the over night guest of Gen. Pershing at the fine old chateau which is now his headquarters.

"I want more chaplains," said the general, "if I am to accomplish the end I have in view. These strong active boys are many of them away from parental restraint for the first time and need direction and advice. I have so much to do that more chaplains are needed for them." Mr. Reavis then commented on the remarkable traits he found in General Pershing saying: "I have never known a better fighter nor a more deeply religious man than he, nor have I ever known one whose belief in the direct interposition of the Lord in the affairs of men was stronger. This surprised me, for my experience with officers had led me to believe they were very materialistic and in full accord with the Napoleonic theory that the Lord is on the side of the largest battalion. Gen. Pershing seems to reverse that theory and believes that a just and righteous cause attracts defenders, so in the end it is the largest battalion that is on the Lord's side. And I want to say right here that our soldiers are the cleanest and bravest set of men to be found on the earth."

Gen. Pershing's Humanity

"In General Pershing they have not only a great general but a man so humane that both their physical and moral needs are constantly in his thoughts. Gen. Pershing believes the war is being fought to preserve human rights, and while it's going on he proposes to see that everyone within his reach gets them, whether it concerns his own men or the poorest peasant by the roadside. I've seen his chauffeur turn aside to keep from killing a chicken which had strayed away from the old peasant whose only treasures were over there. He expects his men to spare neither themselves nor the enemy to win the war, but he won't tolerate cruelty to harmless persons or to animals. And his men know it and respect it."

Mr. Reavis had just addressed the house in one of the most eloquent war speeches that has been made in congress. Other members returning from France have talked of the war conditions as they found them, but Reavis of Nebraska didn't talk of boundary lines or guns, he just talked of the soldiers as he found them and of the great principles laid down by Gen. Pershing in the conduct of the men themselves. Reavis wasn't talking for effect or playing to the galleries; he was just telling a plain simple story of "the boys" as he found them over there; and he was telling it to his colleagues in congress, many of whom, like himself, wear service stars for sons at the front, in all the horror and hardship of the trenches. He did not dwell on the horrors of war, but dwelt on the glory of victory, and of the splendid courage with which our men are facing death. Reavis has a wonderful speaking voice, he is magnetic and unapproachably dramatic. He talked of the boys as he saw them in camp, trench and hospital. He told of their privations and fortitude, of their charges "over the top" and their shattered bodies and gaping wounds. It was his "own red-headed boy over there" to whom his thoughts turned when he saw other boys maimed and dying.

Congressmen Deeply Moved

So he told of the simple and homely

things of their everyday life; of unflinching courage and heroic death—and he told it so eloquently and simply that there wasn't a dry eye among that great group of congressmen. When he finished the whole house rose and applauded and as he passed up the aisle hands were outstretched to greet him and he was given an ovation such as one seldom sees on the floor of the house.

But in talking for The Sun it was on Gen. Pershing and his personal care and interest in the man that he mostly dwelt.

Speaking in detail of the night spent at the Pershing headquarters, which he described as one of the most beautiful chateaux in France, he said, "In the early hours of the morning, after the tasks were laid aside, after considering with the staff the numerous reports brought in by messengers rushing from the front, and after the daily bulletin had been dispatched to America, I sat in his chateau and talked intimate things with Gen. Pershing. His home is one of the most beautiful in France and had been turned over to him by a French gentleman who buried two sons the first year of the war, and who himself was so wounded that he will never again walk the shady lanes which run through magnificent forests. The beams and timbers in the wonderful old room in which we sat were black with age and there were brooding shadows far up in the arches.

"From far off towards the front came the boom of artillery like the muttering of distant thunder, infusing the imagination concerning the superman battling under the stars. But they were not supermen to the general. They were just 'his boys.' Then it was that he talked to me about the need of more chaplains and the welfare of the boys, and his voice was very quiet and earnest. Many other things were talked about during the night, but this thing was said so earnestly that it is outstanding in my memory."

Boys Are Homesick

Drifting away from the night at the chateau, Mr. Reavis talked of the sentiment the boys show towards home. "They are often homesick," said he, "and they are not ashamed to show it. They don't whimper or complain but just hold their heads high and tell what they're going to do when they 'get back home.' But they do it in a way that shows how they long for home and all it means. And it's strange what an impression the great Statue of Liberty facing the open ocean at the entrance to New York harbor has made on those boys. At home they hadn't given it a second thought, but it was the last speck of America they saw as they sailed away for overseas duty and the shores grew dim in the mist. To them that statue of Liberty spells home. I met a young soldier in France who said to me: 'I'll tell you one thing, Mr. Congressman, after I get home, if old Miss Liberty wants to look at 'me,' she'll have to turn clear round.'"

"Just as we passed out of the danger zone on the home trip, and the convoys were leaving us, I caught sight of an American sailor perched high up on the convoy wig-wagging with a small flag. 'What is he saying?' I asked an officer at my side.

Message to Old Lady Liberty

"In a minute the officer laughed and answered: 'He says give my love to the Old Lady with the big torch when you get to New York.' And I tell you that those boys of ours who come back will see to it that there is no German propaganda talk in this country. They won't stand for it for a minute."

Mr. Reavis spoke of the wonderful war being done by the American troops both in fighting and in heartening the people of France. He gave equal credit to the marines and the other troops in saving the day when Paris itself was in danger. He cited many brave deeds done by our men and paid eloquent tribute to the heroic living and the heroic dead.

RICHARDS.

PERSHING LAUDS BLACKS

General Promises Stevedores in Due Time Chance to Carve Up Fritzie

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

PARIS, France, Sept.—Gen. Pershing paid a fine compliment to American negro troops in France in addressing 5000 colored stevedores at a bast port recently.

"When this expedition first started the question was asked, 'Do you want any colored men over there?' and I said: 'Yes, of course, I want colored men,' he said. 'Aren't they American citizens?' Can't they do as much in the line of fighting and as much work as any other American citizen?'"

The general said he was raised in a

town where three-fourths of the people were colored; that he was proud to say he was raised by a colored mammy and equally proud to say he commanded a colored troop during the Spanish war, and that "they did splendid work then and they are doing splendid work now."

"I used to wrestle with a colored boy named Dave Robertson," said Pershing, speaking of his boyhood days, "and Dave used to throw me as often as I threw him."

The general was cheered enthusiastically by the colored regiment and by the other service of supply men he addressed on his tour. The cheers were loudest when he promised to give the men at the bases "a chance at the boche" up at the front.

"I expect to come back here," he said, "and organize a few volunteer units, and give you guns and let you go up to the front and try your hand at it."

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, try a Sun want ad.

ST. PIERRE & BERGERON
LIFE HEALTH ACCIDENT INSURANCE
SURETY BONDS REAL ESTATE PLATE GLASS
ROOM 219, HILDRETH BLDG. LOWELL, MASS.

LOCAL HINTS—AUTO SUGGESTIONS—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUTO TRUCK—MOTORS AND BIKES

IT'S PERSHING'S FUEL

That's What Gasoline You Save Sundays Becomes, Says M. Requa, Oil Master

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The importance of gasoline in the conduct of the war is more and more visible in Washington every day.

When the allies began their offensive on the western front it was on a comparatively short line, but this has increased and is now three or four times greater than when the drive began five weeks ago.

The trucks that this country has sent over by the thousands upon thousands are taking the place of railroads, which the Germans are destroying on their retreat. The allies do not take

sands are taking the place of railroads, which the Germans are destroying on their retreat. The allies do not take



MARK L. REQUA

time to rebuild the railroads. They don't have to. But it takes gasoline to do all this. The man who saves gasoline on Sun-

day is helping to furnish the power to keep up the western offensive.

The government is not making public its gasoline requirements in the war, but it is known that they have increased tremendously in the past three or four weeks.

Gasoline Conference On

The international petroleum conference of London has sent a committee to Washington to determine what the gasoline requirements of the allies is. They are now discussing daily the growing needs of this government as well as the needs of Britain and France. In announcing this, Federal Oil Director M. L. Requa said:

"Gasoline is becoming such a material factor and requirements are on such a large scale that the time has come when the allies must figure out this source of power far into the future."

"It is not only for use in the trucks that we need the gasoline, but because we are going to have supremacy in the air. In fact, supremacy in the air is going to be the greatest factor in the war from now on."

"We want the people of this country to keep themselves perfectly liquid regarding gasoline. We want them to be prepared to switch to any requirement

which the government may find necessary."

"We may have to ask users of automobiles to conserve one week, and to conserve even more the following week, and then we may find it unnecessary to conserve the week after that; in other words, no one can tell just what conditions are going to be, and the best we can all do is to keep ourselves in readiness to meet whatever comes."

Consumption of gasoline is increasing at a greater rate than production. Requa explained, and that as long as this continues it would not only be unwise, but unpatriotic, to do other than save and conserve.

War Keeps Price Down

"I believe," said Requa, "that if there hadn't been any war the price of gasoline would have been higher than it is now, because for some time we have been consuming more than we have produced."

Although Requa would make no statement regarding the price of gasoline in the future, it would not be surprising if the government put into effect the standardization of this commodity like any other so necessary in the conduct of the war.

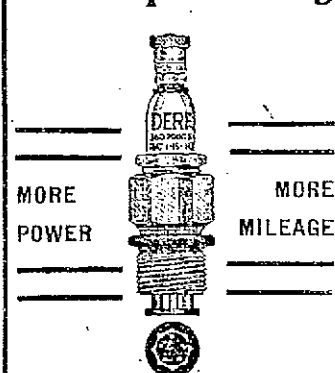
The country's reserve stock of gasoline, according to oil producers, is in about the same condition as last year. This country produces about 340,000,000 barrels of crude oil in a year and about 15 per cent of this amount is turned into gasoline, or about 51,000,000 barrels. The country is eating into its store of crude oil at the rate of about 70,000,000 barrels a day, and possibly more.

The growth of exports of gasoline, by barrels, since 1900 are shown in the following figures:

1900	450,000
1901	575,000
1902	2,400,000
1903	6,700,000
1904	10,000,000

Certainly our production of crude oil is not increasing as rapidly as it should be in the face of our tremendous demand. When we consider the remarkably diverse uses of oil products, one million barrels production of crude oil a day does not seem anywhere near sufficient. On top of the war demand, oil has become one of the great motive powers of business and the lubricator of the machinery of our industrial organization. The railroads in one year consumed 42,000,000 barrels of fuel oil. Oil burning steamships are increasing in number, and oil burning naval vessels are multiplying. Think of the thousands of stationary gasoline engines in shops and on farms, all needing oil and gasoline.

Derf Spark Plug



No carbonization on point of ignition.

A new departure in spark plug construction with the unique feature of 360 points ignition.

If your cylinders have lost compression and pistons throw oil, then you need Derf Spark Plugs.

BARTLETT & DOW CO.
216 Central Street.

AUTO TRUCKS SAVED FACTORY CLOSING

At least one business man in Boston is thankful to the motor car and a country wood lot for preventing a complete shut-down of his business during the New England coal famine. For the wood was transported to his factory over country roads, through deep snow, at a time when he had no coal and could get none.

When he found himself actually face to face with the alternative of buying wood or stopping business, this

C. H. Hanson & Company, Inc.

The remodeling of our buildings damaged by fire has been completed, and the

Auto Painting Department

has been re-opened—with the SAME WORKMEN as before the fire IN CHARGE. We specialize on Fancy Lettering.

Rock Street—Telephone 154

TIRES

GUARANTEED FIRSTS AND FACTORY SECONDS

ROBES

Light and Heavy Weights, in an assortment That Will Make a Selection Easy.

DONOVAN HARNESS AND AUTO SUPPLY CO.

MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

A.A.A. Auto Blue Books, Vulcanizing Boston Auto Supply Co., 36 Bridge St. Open every evening. Next to railroad track. Phone 3555.

ACCESSORIES

Will always satisfy you when purchased from LOWELL'S FIRST and LARGEST. Open evenings. Tel. 3530-3531. PITTS, Hurd Street

Anderson's TIRE SHOP

Tires and supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on the road we come to your aid. Tel. 3521-W. 135 Paige St.

Auto Tops

Made and re-covered, auto curtains and doors to order; also full line of greases, oils and sundries. Donovan Harness Co., Market Street.

Batteries

REPLACED RECHARGED LOWELL STORAGE BATTERY STATION, Moody St., Opp. City Hall

Gasoline 26c

Fred's, 125 Moody St. 5 Gal. Pump

Glass Set

In wind shields and auto lamps, by P. D. McLaughlin, 42 Shafter St. Tel. 4095.

Lowell Motor Mart

MOODY ST., NEXT TO CITY HALL

Agents for the Famous Dodge Brothers at \$885, the Wonderful Maxwell at \$825, the Powerful Velie at \$1265.

Complete stock of accessories and repair parts for the above mentioned autos and the largest stock in Lowell of repair parts for Ford cars. A full line of best makes of tires in all sizes, always on hand. STEPHEN L. ROCHETTE, Prop.

Chandler

The famous Light Six. Lowell Motor Mart, Moody Street, next to City Hall.

Dort Cars

Roadsters \$795; touring \$865; f.o.b. Flint, Mich. A car of today. See it at Highland Garage, 11 E. Street. L. H. Hauver.

GERMANS MARVELED AT YANKEE INGENUITY

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—To hang onto the heels of a retreating enemy and keep pegging away at him day after day is not an easy undertaking even for veteran warriors.

When the Germans recrossed the Meuse northward bound with the Americans not far behind, various units of the American army were called upon for operation in this kind of warfare for the first time. But even German prisoners taken by the Americans gave credit to the Yankees for their spirit of persistence and marveled at their ingenuity and recuperative abilities.

Field operations for the Franco-American offensive virtually were completed in a night. One American division marched all night, part of the next day and that night, and went into action at daylight, July 18. Other divisions accomplished similar tasks equally as strenuous, several of them coming some distance and the boys encountering strange terrain which appeared to stimulate their thirst for adventure as they went on and on, not knowing what to expect next.

The men didn't know exactly just what the schedule called for—that is, they hadn't been told officially. Even captains and lieutenants say they were not notified formally of the attack contemplated—such is the way an army works—but like their men they had a pretty good idea of what was in store for them, or rather of the surprise that was in the making for the Germans.

When the Americans, in conjunction with the French, started the offensive that morning and kept going until the Germans reached the Vesle, automatically began the task of the various departments in keeping in touch with an advancing army and furnishing it with ammunition, food and great stores of supplies which only armies need.

was at its height, it became necessary for a certain American division headquarters to move every day or two. On a number of occasions, the divisional officers moved their headquarters once every twenty-four hours for three consecutive days.

To establish an office with telephone connection and provide working room for various assistants, with their clerks and typewriters and quarters for different individuals of the department one morning, and then move on the next morning and, in the meanwhile, to keep up with important and rapidly developing work at a battle front, is but one of a thousand or more routine details with which the commanding officers had to contend.

James Lord, a farmer living in Goshen, Ind., has just received a check for \$1100 for potatoes dug from a three-acre tract. The seed potatoes cost him only the labor of hauling last spring, and he harvested 550 sacks of potatoes, averaging 115 pounds to the sack, for which he received \$1.75 a hundred pounds.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF STOPS PAIN

For Rheumatic—Muscular or Neuralgic Pain

Pour a quantity of Radway's Ready Relief in the hollow of your hand and rub over the part of the body affected.

The rubbing distributes the fluid, opens the pores of the skin, starts the circulation of the blood and soothes the patient.

Radway's Ready Relief 25c 50c \$1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS

TAKEN INTERNALLY Diluted in water. FOR THE RELIEF of stomach and bowel pains, nervous chills, indigestion, faintness, diarrhoea, cramps in bowels. RADWAY & CO., Inc., 208 Centre St., New York.

LINCOLN STILL MASTER

Ohio Judge Points Out How Today's Student May Accept His Teachings

BY JUDGE R. M. WANAMAKER
(Member of the Supreme Court of Ohio)
We think of Lincoln as a logical lawyer, a persuasive orator, a sound statesman. We think of him as the



president of the United States, the liberator of a race, the savior of our democracy. We seldom think of him as a student—and why? By habit and experience, we asso-

ciate students with schools, and schools with students.

Lincoln's entire time in school was six months.

He was a student all the 56 years of his life. Like Edison, he was his own schoolmaster, his own pupil.

What a teacher! What a pupil! What results!

He had a passion for knowledge, that was always the controlling factor of his daily life. His limited opportunities to gratify that passion seemed only to intensify it. He early learned that there was no "royal road to learning," and his own advice to a law student was: "Work, work, work."

Thanks to an enterprising reporter, we have in Lincoln's own words his mental chart and compass, by which he steered his student ship, so as to become the great thinker and great leader of his time.

That interview is so characteristic of Lincoln and so fundamental in the great essentials of his mental life, that I give it substantially in full:

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct. I never went to school more than six months in my life. I can say this: that among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way that I could not understand. I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings.

"I could not sleep, although I tried to, when I got on such a hunt for an idea until I had caught it; and when I thought I had got it I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over again, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and it has stuck to me; for I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, until I have bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west."

Reducing this interview to its essential elements, I think it can be put in the four following commandments to the student, using Lincoln's own words:

1. "Hunted for an idea until I had caught it."
2. "Repeated it over and over again."
3. "Put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend."
4. "Bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west."

Where did Lincoln get his language, his simple, strong speech? From the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Aesop's Fables, "Deeds of Robins," Crusoe, the Declaration of Independence, Blackstone, and last, but not least, the dictionary that he used and studied continuously. These gave him his models or types of that exact and elegant English, in which even the world's scholars recognize him as the unrivaled master.

The Gettysburg address, which went through four manuscripts, furnishes the best example of Lincoln's pure, plain and powerful English. It contains but ten sentences, but 267 words, 200 of them are words of one syllable and the remaining 67 are familiar at every bedside.

My experience as a judge has demonstrated that at least 75 per cent. of the litigation in courts is caused by the use of uncertain, indefinite, double-meaning, ambiguous words and phrases in the writing of constitutions, statutes, rules and orders, and contracts—in the use of improper and indefinite language, oral and written, meaning one thing to one party, quite another thing to another party.

A fifth commandment Lincoln gives the American student, not out of his words so much as out of his work. He truly and thoroughly believed that knowledge was valuable only as it was useful, and, therefore, he proceeded at an early age to use his knowledge. A simple statement of this commandment would be "use your knowledge by thinking, writing, speaking, in the simplest and strongest terms of that knowledge."

He was always organizing some literary or debating society.

Nothing could be better for the American student than to have the old fashioned literary and debating society restored to teach young America the idea of self-government, the art of composition and good English, the art of reaching and argument in debate. It was the Lincoln way.

Last, but not least, our boys and girls should study and know Americanism, what it is, what it stands for. Germany has taught the Germans Germanism with all its horrors. America should teach the true Americanism with all its humanity.

Lincoln got his Americanism largely from Thomas Jefferson. In February, 1861, he said in Independence Hall, Philadelphia:

"I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence."

Let the students of the 20th century likewise get their inspiration for liberty, humanity and democracy from the Jeffersons and Lincolns of the past.

The local evening newspaper is the paper that reaches the home when the whole family is there to read it. The Sun fills this field in Lowell.

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

The wartime demand for economical and efficient transportation is being successfully met by this business car.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

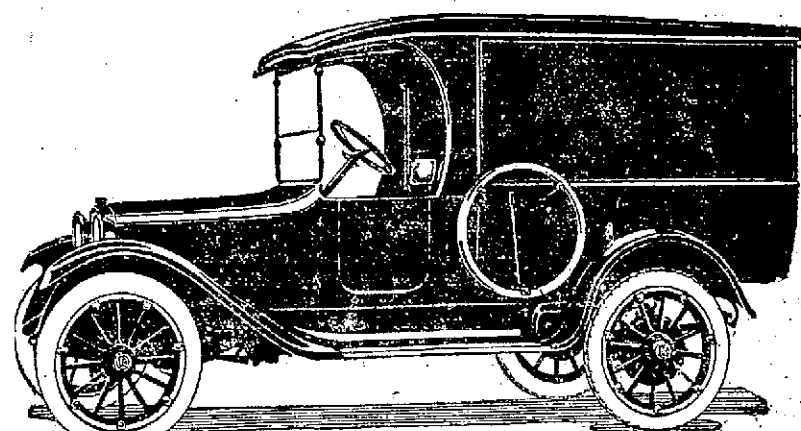
The haulage cost is unusually low.

Lowell Motor Mart

STEPHEN L. ROCHETTE, Prop.

Moody Street

Rear City Hall



SPEED IS WEAPON ARMY BUILDERS USE

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.) PARIS, France, Sept. — Military magic isn't a monopoly in the hands of American soldiers on the fighting line. Hammers and like tools of peace, time are weapons as efficient as rifles and bayonets.

A building construction "night" that didn't get into the official communal—but was nevertheless a win-the-war measure—has just been won in the engineering division of the American Expeditionary Force.

Two engineering companies established a record for union artisans at home to aim at by building two huge warehouses in exactly 8½ hours. Each building was 294 feet long, 50 feet wide and included 21 bays. Each was roofed and the ends closed in with corrugated iron plates, every one of which had to be nailed to the rafters.

The warehouse "battle" occurred at Gievres. Each company put up a 200 franc side bet—but the finish was so close even the neutral official judge couldn't decide the winner. It was declared a draw; and the perspiring competitors celebrated with a banquet.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

Capitula bears signature

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME—HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD—LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN



The Observant Lady

I have met many employed girls in the city who are planning to take up some course of study in evening school classes, this coming winter. It certainly shows that young folks realize opportunity knocks at the door but once. They want to become efficient in certain lines of work, so that if there is a vacant place on the ladder to success they may feel competent to step up into the higher place. Then again, too much work and no play is a bad policy to pursue, and with recreation at intervals, one may be enabled to accomplish a great deal more. After a tiresome day's work, either in the office, factory or desk at school, there is nothing which will aid as an elixir and shake off that tired, weary feeling, better than some good hard exercises on the gymnasium floor.

This was demonstrated by the experiment this summer with the classes at Rogers Hall. Even during those hot summer days, a girl needed to relax, to indulge in exercises so that she might become physically fit for her work. It must be taken into consideration that in these days we are all working more or less under a high nervous tension. We are likely to carry our worries along with us from day to day if we do not give our bodies and minds an opportunity to relax. Perhaps you need this sort of recreation.

The other evening I happened to be an eye-witness to a little incident which seems to stay in my mind and which I will put down in my memory book of recollections as an unusual characteristic of human nature. Some friends planned a party for a young man who was soon to be inducted into government service. A very nice gift had been purchased and the presentation speech well memorized so there might be no ellipsis on the eventful evening. The plans materialized as had been expected and the number of guests exceeded anticipation. In fact, everybody was happy. All that was needed to complete the picture, so to speak, was the presence of the guest in whose honor the affair had been arranged. The young people, who were laughing and enjoying themselves immensely, failed to observe the entrance of the soldier-to-be, who came to the door and who in about two minutes had taken in the situation. It was evidently clear to him that all this celebration was for his benefit. He remained three minutes longer, gave a parting glance at the happy gathering, opened the door and walked out quietly.

rice pancakes, sirup, cocoa.

Lunch: Lima bean soup, sliced tomatoes, toasted cheese sandwiches.

FRIDAY

Breakfast: Peaches (no sugar), cornmeal mush and milk, toast, coffee.

Lunch: Scalloped tomatoes and corn, cucumber sandwiches, grapes, cookies.

Dinner: Baked salmon with egg sauce, creamed carrots, baked potatoes, spinach salad, tapioca pudding, coffee.

SATURDAY

Breakfast: Cantaloupes, creamed chipped beef on toast, coffee.

Lunch: Brown bread sandwiches, stewed prunes with cottage cheese, hot cocoa.

Dinner: Beef and kidney stew with vegetables, barley muffins, lettuce and radish salad, pears baked with nuts and honey.

"LONG SWEETENING"

A large crop of "long sweetening" is promised sugar-rattled America. There are 33,000,000 gallons of corn-syrup in sight (July crop report) and many a little patch of sorghum not accounted for in any reports. The middle west took the "No-sugar" signs to heart last fall and increased their acreage of sorghum. Michigan is promised a 200 per cent. and Ohio 150 per cent. crop (July crop report).

In addition to the planting of sorghum cane for syrup, thousands of acres are devoted to the growing of sugar cane for syrup making. The normal yield is 200,000,000 gallons of syrup. (Treiman G. Palmer's "Questions and Answers Concerning Sugar," issued by the United States Sugar Manufacturers' association, 1917.) So outside of the sugar ration America can "sweeten up" on from fifty to sixty million gallons of "long sweetening."

Sorghum syrup and cane syrup are not like molasses, a sugar house by-product, but a straight syrup made directly from the cane by crushing and boiling. The grade and color of the syrup will depend on the making. If the sugar is allowed to caramelize or burn on the side of the pans, a dark strong syrup will result. Some syrup makers add a small amount of lime to the fresh juice or sorghum cane to neutralize the acid present. A well-made light syrup of fine flavor is being produced in many sections.

All syrups, whether sugar cane or sorghum, should be canned to prevent fermentation. If canned and stored in a cool place, the grower has a good all-winter table syrup and a fair substitute for sugar in desserts and jam making. Marmalades, fruit butter, and pickles can be made with sorghum or fruits canned with it.

When the Civil war cut off Louisiana cane sugar, the north developed a liking for sorghum syrup. The present world-sugar shortage has again raised sorghum from the ranks. Fortunately is the farmer just now whose cane is ripening for the grinding.

Well-made sorghum syrup may be used to replace sugar in cooking or even in coffee. In fact, it is nothing more than a sugar syrup. The states of the far south have commercialized cane syrup and produce a very fine grade of light syrup.

The largest sorghum-producing states are Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, each of which annually produces cane syrup to the value of between one and two million dollars.

Breakfast: Blue plums, creamed codfish on toast, coffee.

Lunch: Rice and cheese soufflé, creamed spinach, pear salad.

Dinner: Vegetable soup, corn crackers, corned beef hash, baked potatoes, cabbage and beet salad, peach tapioca.

THURSDAY

Breakfast: Baked apple with raisins.

MONDAY

Breakfast: Sliced peaches (no sugar), oatmeal with milk and sugar, muffins, honey, coffee.

Lunch: Baked green peppers with rice and bacon stuffing, beet salad, corn crackers, pears.

Dinner: Cream tomato soup, wafers, lima bean croquettes, white sauce, steamed spinach with hard boiled egg, fruit salad, cheese, coffee.

TUESDAY

Breakfast: Ripe pears, boiled rice with milk and sugar, toast, cocoa.

Lunch: Scalloped onions and peanuts, rice muffins, peaches and cream.

Dinner: Braised liver, fried eggplant, creamed potatoes, sliced tomato and cucumber salad, fresh apple-cake, coffee.

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Breakfast: Blue plums, creamed codfish on toast, coffee.

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WEDNESDAY

Breakfast: Blue plums, creamed codfish on toast, coffee.

Lunch: Rice and cheese soufflé, creamed spinach, pear salad.

Dinner: Vegetable soup, corn crackers, corned beef hash, baked potatoes, cabbage and beet salad, peach tapioca.

THURSDAY

Breakfast: Baked apple with raisins.

MONDAY

Breakfast: Sliced peaches (no sugar), oatmeal with milk and sugar, muffins, honey, coffee.

NEWS OF THE FILM WORLD

STAGE AND MOVIE GOSSIP

OTHER THEATRICAL NEWS



HARRY BREEN
Appearing at the B. F. Keith Theatre. Next Week

OPERA HOUSE
"As Ye Sow." William A. Brady's great New England play, an American drama founded on life and incidents on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, by Rev. John M. Snyder, will be the presentation of the Emerson Players at the Opera House for the coming week. It is unnecessary, of course, to again emphasize the fact that this excellent stage offering, which had such successful runs in all of the theatrical centres of the country, will be given with all the enjoyable features of the original production. The members of the company have been seen in comedy and straight dramatic plays, but in the coming week's presentation they will be called on to reflect brand new talent.

"As Ye Sow" is one of those clean, wholesome and thoroughly enjoyable stage vehicles in which not only the story is wonderfully well told, but the characters are such as to add very materially to the worth of the piece. It's a present-day recital of present-day events in which the characterizations employed in its interpretation are just the kind that one is liable to meet in quaint New England life.

Miss Jane Salisbury, whose dramatic efforts of the past week stamp her as one of the superior types of stock actresses, and Julian Nov, the leading man, whose versatility has also won him instant recognition from the patrons, will again be seen in congenial roles, while the other members of the company will find ample opportunity to bring to the fore their unusual qualifications as a high grade set of entertainers. Arthur Buchanan and George Bryant Connor should certainly make many new friends during the coming week's run, while Miss Louise Girard-Huntington, Miss Glennister, Miss Lowe and the rest are due to share richly in the success. It's needless to remark in passing that Augustus Glassmire, the clever stage director of the company, will again reflect

his artistic accomplishments as a producer in the coming attraction. Judging from the advance sale of tickets for the coming performances, it would be wise for those wishing to secure their favorite locations to make application at once. Better still, place your name on the subscription list and escape worry and inconvenience. It costs no more and can easily be done by telephoning the box office, which is open daily.

Manager F. James Carroll is desirous of giving the patrons the best that the stock stage has to offer and would be thankful for any suggestion that might be forwarded him for the general betterment of the theatre.

NOTED STAGE SUCCESS FILMED
AND VIVIAN MARTIN SCORES
HIT AS LEADING LADY

World Film corporation presents "A Butterfly on the Wheel," based on the successful stage play of the same name Sunday.

The cast of characters is one of the strongest in respect of principals ever seen in a World Film feature, including Vivian Martin, George Ralph, June Hodge, John Hines. All these are motion picture artists of the greatest cleverness and popularity.

The story relates how Peggy Adamson and her husband, shortly after their honeymoon, are drifting apart because of the excessive devotion of the husband to business. A friend of the family, Collingwood, is in love with Peggy and endeavors to shake her loyalty to her husband and appears to be so successful that she is seriously compromised in the eyes of her husband and he divorces her. In the end, fortunately, matters are cleared up and happiness is restored in the Adamson household.

There are many striking and sensational scenes in this photoplay which

has been produced by the famous motion picture director, Jona. Maurice Tourneur, who, best and most successful World Film features to his credit.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel" will be shown at the Crown theatre on Sunday only.

Among the other attractions that have been booked to make up the entire Sunday program, we note a "Scotch" comedy and a new O. Henry film-play. This performance will be found one of the most delightful offered in any of the local theatres, and be it noted that "The Butterfly on the Wheel" is easily the best attraction in town for the day.

William Fox is noted for his many big productions on the subject of the French Revolution. He has made famous productions along these lines, including "The Tale of Two Cities," "Du Barry" and others not less notable.

Now he comes forward again, this time with Dustin Farnum, and he offers a grand "The Scarlet Flower," another massive production of the troubled times of the awakening of democracy in a France which was disgusted with its nobility and snobbish pretences. Dustin, as you know, is William Farnum's brother, and is just as virile and lovable as his big, kindly brother. Winifred Kingston, "White," as she is called, plays opposite Dust and is seen as his wife. Now the two perilously become entangled in a mesh of intrigue and treachery brought about by a band of French nobles, form a story which is most exciting. The scenes are awe-inspiring while the acting is remarkably strong and convincing. Jane Grey in "The Gully Wife" will be the counter attraction. It is in five acts.

HARRY MOREY AND WILLIAM S. HART IN DIFFERENT PICTURES
AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

A one-time noted safe blow "goes straight after serving his only term in prison, and investing half his money in war loans, buys a farm and, marrying, tries to live down the past. In two years, by his acts of charity and his straightforward living, he has endeared himself to the community. Then the detective who had sent him up but who admires him, calls at his home and inadvertently tells his wife of his past life. She turns on him and tells the villagers the secret. In a way he is a man feared and scorned. Heartbroken, but angered at their lack of charity, he takes out his burglar's tools, determined to show them his contempt by blowing the bank safe and burning up their savings. But the detective, suspecting his action and fearing such a consequence, gets Belle Polio, a former pal of the cracksmen, whom he has really loved all the time and who, too, has returned and hurries to the village to save him. But his home is in darkness and the tools argue.

What eventually happens to John Olsen and how he proves he is, after all, "all man," is dramatically told in "All Man," a picture which will be shown at the Royal theatre Monday and Tuesday. Harry Morey is Olsen and Betty Blythe is Belle. Others in the cast are: Gaillard, George, Majoroni, Carlton King and Bernard Siegel.

The counter attraction is "The Hell-Hound of Alaska," with William S. Hart playing the part of Yukon Ed, a strong, virile new screen figure. This is a new picture to Lowell fans, and

will prove one of the finest productions in which the famous director-actor has yet been seen in. A Big-V comedy and other reels will complete the show.

Sunday's program is an exceptionally fine one, with two five-reel features and comedies, etc. Metro will present "Miss Robison Crusoe" and Euid Bennett will also appear in Graedel's new heart interest drama, "Seeking

MARGUERITE HAPPY
ON HER HONEYMOON

Here's absolutely the latest picture of Marguerite Clark as the "Elusive Bride," and she's not playing the part through any efforts of a scenario writer either.

She's an honest-to-goodness bride in this picture, looking lovingly into



the eyes of her husband, Lieutenant H. Palmerson Williams, Lieutenant. Lieutenant Williams and Mrs. Williams are spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City. Now, that doesn't sound right; the lady in question will always be Marguerite Clark to her millions of admirers, and you can't get away from it, and she's going to return soon to her place before the camera for famous Players.

Happiness." Wednesday and Thursday will bring Kitty Gordon in "Vera, the Medium," said to be the greatest picture the noted star has ever appeared in.

THE JEWEL
The Jewel theatre management has arranged a most attractive program for the sacred concert to be given tomorrow afternoon and evening. "The Twin Triangle," a five-reel feature, starring Jackie Saunders, the winsome screen celebrity of appeal and charm, will be the leading photo-play. The story is brimful of absorbing situations carefully unraveled by a cast of artists and has to do with cynical versus society love.

"Would You Believe It?" an Essany comedy drama, will be another feature of the Sunday program. This production is one of the famous Black Cat features and has the double attraction of intrinsic interest and plethoric comedy.

One of George Ade's snappiest fables, "The Fable of the Film-Ped Family," will also be on the program and Ade has surpassed his best previous efforts in the present story. The Animated Weekly and other films will round out a most interesting program.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Jewel management will once more present the Lowell favorite, Gladys Brockwell, in one of her newest Fox productions, "After One Mistake." The picture is in five reels and abounds with interest and thrills. The admirers of Miss Brockwell will find this vehicle most appropriate for the display of the capable star's ability. An L-Ko comedy and various other films will complete the offerings for those two days.

"Haffics," a six-reel special feature production, and "Within the Cup," a seven-reel feature, starring beautiful Bessie Barriscale, form the leading combination for Wednesday and Thursday. The story of "Haffics" is fairly well known to Lowell audiences, but as portrayed on the screen in the present production, it will exceed even the most optimistic anticipation of movie lovers. "Within the Cup" has to do with an American girl with serious plans for life and worthy ambitions for the attainment of them.

On the same program Marie Dressler will appear in her latest World comedy, "The Tiger Man," a six-reel picture. Friday and Saturday's program will include "The Tiger Man," a six-reel picture, starring William S. Hart in "The Social Outcast," a five-reel production, a Billy West comedy, the allied war review, the seventh episode of "The Brass Bullets" and Mutt and Jeff.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE
David Wark Griffith, producer of "Hearts of the World" coming to the Merrimack square theatre Sunday night for an engagement of eight days with a really unique and different program, the week has brought to light many new words introduced by the great star, and which appear for the first time during the progress of the production. Mr. Griffith interestingly explains several of these, giving definitions for the same, and those who will see this remarkable drama during its Lowell engagement, will find that the words have been brought into general use since the beginning of the war, says Mr. Griffith, "at times as wonderful as they are interesting, for the reason that they seem to convey in such a clear and appropriate meaning expressions that are on the very edge of the tongue, yet unused for want of the word."

It was this very need for an appropriate expression that brought about the words which have been used. It is easier to say "fun" than "humor," and yet how much more contempt there is in the word "fun."

The following definitions have to do with words that are of historical value since the beginning of the present world war.

Barrage—curtain of fire. A certain of exploding shells projected over and in advance of charging infantry, protecting the soldiers from frontal attacks and concealing their movements.

Bochu—A net name given the French private soldier.

Heavy artillery. The heavy guns carrying charges mounting up to 2000 pounds.

Loche—Contemptuous name given the Germans by the allies.

Rifle grenade—A small bomb fitted with a stem which is inserted in the barrel of the rifle. By the explosion of the rifle cartridge the grenade is projected with great accuracy to a distance of several hundred yards.

Shrapnel—An explosive shell loaded with pieces of metal, which explode over the heads of the enemy. Tremendous damage is done by the flying slugs.

Dugout—A room excavated in the ground and fitted in the form of a trench, serving as a shelter from heavy shells, and used as sleeping and living quarters, offices, etc., by the troops. It is covered with sand bags, wire, broken rock, tree branches and earth for protection against heavy shells. The German dugouts generally are very elaborate.

Hand Grenade—A small bomb thrown with the hand. The thrower releases the pin which holds the fuse. The explosion is timed to occur when the grenade reaches its mark.



MISS JANE SALISBURY
Leading Woman with the Emerson All Star Players at the Opera House

THE STRAND
When considering the best in motion pictures one can't help giving The Strand first consideration. A visit to the theatre at any of the semi-weekly programs will convince any fair-minded patron of this fact. Just think of what is promised for the coming week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the feature offerings will be "Boston Blackie's Little Pal" with Bert Lytel as the star, and "To Him That Hath" with Montagu Love in Continued to Page 5—Second Section

B.F. KEITH'S

THE AMUSEMENT CENTRE OF LOWELL

Week Beginning Monday, Sept. 23—Twice Daily

The Greatest Patriotic Production of the Year

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"

AN INTERNATIONAL REVUE WITH

Estelle and Adelaide Lovenberg and Simon Neary

And a Company of Singers, Dancers and Musicians—Special Carload of Scenery and Electrical Effects.

THOMAS F. SWIFT & MARY H. KELLEY

OFFER \$3000

HARRY BREEN The Rapid Fire Song Writer

BOND, WILSON & CO.

In 13—SUPERSTITIONS—13

STEVE MAX LANIER
McNALLY, DINUS & DeWOLF

In "MAKING GOOD"

LILLY MAHER | **SPRAGUE & M'NEECE**

The Little Prima Donna | Entertainers on the Rollers

B. F. Keith's News Pictorial—Usual Comedy

BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS

Tomorrow—Matinee 2 p. m.; Evening 7.30

THE STANTONS—RAY, ROCK & ROMANE—THE HALKINGS—

VANCE & ALLEN—MORLEY & MCCARTHY SISTERS—BILLY

BURNS—SHIRLEY SISTERS—Many New Photoplays.

LOWELL
OPERA HOUSE

NEXT WEEK
Commencing
MONDAY MATINEE

The Emerson All Star Players

—IN—

Wm. A. Brady's Great New England Play

"AS YE SOW"

Complete scenic production as presented at the Boston Theatre for one year

WEEK
SEPT. 30

The Musical Comedy Success
"VERY GOOD EDDIE"

Strand

SUNDAY'S
SACRED
CONCERT:
OCTAVIA,
DOUBLE
VOICED
FEMALE
SINGER.

4 OTHER
ACTS.
PICTURES:
"THE
SLACKER"
EMILY
STEVENS.

A PLAYHOUSE
for
HOME
PEOPLE

ANOTHER SMASHING PROGRAM AND
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

ADDED WAR BURDENS—BIG SPECIAL FEATURES—TRIPLE BILLS—
AND OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

Bert Lytel

The Sure Fire Screen Star

Boston Blackie's Little Pal

SOMETHING THAT WILL MAKE YOU THINK

LOWELL'S BIG FAVORITE

Montagu Love

STARRING IN

"To Him That Hath"

INTENSE! DRAMATIC! REAL!

SOLOIST—Annette Luvick—Others

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

America's Most Popular Player

WILLIAM FARNUM

In a Great Drama of the Man Who Was Not Afraid

"Riders of the Purple Sage"

Dainty Peggy Hyland

IN

Bonnie Annie Laurie

Story of Loyal Scotland and Bloody France

NEW COMEDY

LATEST PATHE WEEKLY

SUNDAY CONTINUOUS 2:30-10:15PM

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM
OF PHOTOPLAYS AND VAUDEVILLE



ON AND OFF THE STAGE

INTIMATE STORIES OF STARS

CLOSEUPS WITH THE MOVIES



One of the Feature Film Offerings at The Strand Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Amusement Notes

Continued

the stellar role. For the last three days, Williams Farnum in "Riders of the Purple Sage" and Peggy Hyland in "The Purple Sage" and "The Purple Sage" are the main attractions. The program for the Sunday sacred concert will include the following acts: O'Connell, the marvelous double-voiced female vocalist; O'Brien, accordionist; extraordinary; Barney Gilmore & Co., and other redoubtable vaudeville acts. The feature picture will be "The Slacker" in her greatest screen triumph, "The Slacker."

The soloist for the week will be Miss Annette Luvick. A romantic and exceedingly original story, "The Slacker" is one of the attractions for the first part of the week, commencing with matinee on Monday. This clever play was taken from the story of that name from the pen of Jack Boyle which was published in the Red Book. It deals with the work of a "gentleman" crook who, however, is more moral than one of the supposedly honest men of the play.

Romance in the form of a deep love for Mary, is one of the beautiful factors in Boston Blackie's life, and his innate goodness and moral honesty is shown in his dealing with his "little pal," Bert Lytell, who has a strong screen personality, is particularly adapted for this difficult and complex part and brings out all the finer points of the play with a cleverness which does him great credit. Playing opposite Mr. Lytell, in the leading female role, is Rhea Mitchell. The rest of the cast consists of many noted players, some of whom are Howard Davies, Frank Whitson, Rosemary Theby, John Burroughs and Joey Jacobs as the "little pal," Bert Lytell. "The Slacker" is a World picture with Montague Love in the leading role. The picture deals with the treatment of criminals, receiving, it tells how they are haunted by detectives when released from within the prison walls and when settling down and trying to find honest work, they are often thrown out of employment through the unseen hand of the police. Montague Love, as the young author who pretended to steal in order to protect the name of a good friend goes to jail. When freedom is gained he tries to get work. He finally lands a job at a very small salary but detectives inform his employers that he is an ex-convict and he is discharged. He even sweeps floors in saloons but is dismissed because he eats too much lunch.

Readers of Zane Grey's novels will be interested in the announcement that his famous book, "Riders of the Purple Sage" has been pictured for the films and will be shown in graphic form on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at The Strand, William Farnum, the dynamic star, will play the part of Lassiter. The story has to deal with several startling incidents

ROYAL SUNDAY

BIG DOUBLE PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY'S SHOWING

ENID BENNETT

In the New Triangle Drama in Five Big Acts—

"SEEKING HAPPINESS"

A Play of Unusual Heart Interest and Well Acted.

METRO PRESENTS

"MISS ROBINSON CRUSOE"

As the Added 5-act Play.

MONDAY—Harry Morey in "All Men" Hart in "Hell-Hound."

COMEDY OTHERS

DANCING AT A. O. H. HALL EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Admission 35c including War Tax and Cheeking

Wall's Five-Piece Orchestra

LITTLE STORIES OF THE WAR ZONE

SWISS SURPRISED TO SEE LONDON EATING

LONDON, Sept.—An example of how German propaganda has permeated Switzerland is afforded in the case of Dr. Ehrenspurger of Zurich, who came to London to inquire into economic conditions expecting to see the capital starving. At a national restaurant he said he was astonished to find that what cost him four francs in Zurich cost only one franc here. "The idea that the English are starving is ridiculous," he said.

LYNCHING SOCIETY

FOR HUN FOOD HOGS

BERNE, September — The people of Darmstadt have organized a lynching society of 45 members to deal with food-hogs. A man who had hoarded a quantity of eggs, bacon and potatoes was their first victim. He was set upon by six members duly elected to carry out the society's sentence and taken to unconsciousness with clubs.

HUNS OPEN WAR ON AMERICAN DENTISTS

BERNE, Sept. — Many American dentists are still practicing in Germany, and native "tooth-engineers," as they are called in Germany, are filling the newspapers with protests against their employment to repair the wounded jaws of German soldiers.

GERMANS STEAL MEAT

ZURICH, Sept. — The German governor-general of Warsaw has ordered the consumption of meat restricted in Warsaw and Lodz, and the meat saved in this manner will be sent to Germany.

HUN GAS MASKS NO LONGER SAVE THEM

LONDON, Sept. — German gas masks no longer are a protection against the new British poison gases, say advisers from the front. The German prisoners have been explaining their heavy losses by saying their mask is effective against allied gases for only three minutes, after which, unless the wearer can escape from the fumes, the gas penetrates the mask.



FAMOUS PIANISTS' DAUGHTER IN FILMS

One glimpse of a motion picture studio was sufficient to make a famous pianist's daughter capitulate to the lure of the screen drama. Today Miss Dagmar Godowsky, daughter of Leopold Godowsky, is a member of the "movie" company of Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese film star.

She was visiting southern California with her father on a concert tour, when she was invited to the studio—and remained, as one of the company.

Tomorrow afternoon and evening. Three of the big acts of the present week will be there, including the Stanton's, those superior funmakers; the Shirley Sisters, singers; Morley and McCarthy Sisters, comedienne. But



Dorothy and Lillian Gish in D. W. Griffith's Supreme Triumph, "Hearts of the World," Merrimack Sq. Theatre, 8 Days, Starting Sunday, Sept. 22

there will be three others, specially arranged acts for the day, also. These acts are: Vance & Allen, Ray Rock & Romaine, the Italkings and Billy Burns. "Hands Across the Sea," not the old melodrama of that name—but one of the classic of dancing acts, will be presented next week, beginning Monday afternoon by the Lovensberg Sisters and Newry Brothers. Their latest act is quite the most pretentious one they have ever had, and, as its name implies, it shows the dances of

who know how to manipulate comedy and turn it to the very best of account. Mr. Swift is a speedy funmaker, one of the speediest in the business. He surely lives up to his name. Miss Kelley is another good performer who makes it possible for Swift to score heavily. The act is a brand new one, and everywhere it achieves success.

Harry Breen is coming back to us again. You know Harry; everybody does. Well, Harry is a poet; an impromptu one. He can turn a rhyme about anything or anybody. He will run right through the acts on the bill, and take a little from every one of them. It isn't easy to classify him, but, never gives any two performances in the same vein.

"Making Good," a real vaudeville comedy, will be presented by Steve McElly, Max Dinius and Lanier De Wolf. There are two scenes to it. The first showing the outside of a theatre where the trio are to set their trypout, and the second the interior where they face an audience for the first time. There is ample opportunity for some rich slices of fun in this act, to be given by Bond-Wilson & Co., and it is rated, as a good one, while Miss Lilly Maher, a celebrated Irish soprano who has been associated with John McCormack, the famous tenor, will appear on the bill. Surveys & McNeese are three roller skaters of note. The week's picture will be "The Snow Cure" with Eora Sterling in the principal part. The both news will be shown at each performance.

JEWEL THEATRE

"The Home of Sparkling Photo Plays"

A MOST APPROPRIATE SUNDAY PROGRAM "A TWIN TRIANGLE"

JACKIE SAUNDERS "THE MAUDE ADAMS OF THE SCREEN"

A five-reel photoplay of the out-of-the-ordinary type. Two three-cornered love affairs that almost parallel each other. Miss Saunders is the principal figure in each.

"WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?"
An Essay Comedy Drama
"HIS MATRIMONIAL MOANS"
Diamond Comedy

"THE FABLE OF THE FILMED-FED FAMILY"
George Ade's Snappiest Fable
ANIMATED WEEKLY Others

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Mon. and Tues.—Gladys Brockwell in "Her One Mistake"
Wed. and Thurs.—Bessie Barriscale in "Within the Cup"
Fri. and Sat.—William S. Hart in "The Tiger Man"
THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICE AT THE JEWEL

MERRIMACK

SQUARE THEATRE

Starting Tomorrow Matinee

8 Days

TWO SHOWS DAILY DURING WEEK

2.15 AND 8 P. M.

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN THEATRICAL HISTORY WHAT THEY SAY!

HON. JOHN F. FITZGERALD
(Former Mayor of Boston)

"Mr. Griffith has done a mighty work, he risked his life that you and I might know the truth."

JOHN H. PLUNKETT
(Chief Massachusetts State Police)

"It is the greatest production of its kind that I have ever seen. It deserves the greatest possible success."

EUGENE L. RAICHE
(Harvard University)

"A magnificent spectacle. I have urged my students and my friends to see it."

ARTHUR W. KALLOM

(School Committee of the City of Boston)
"Words fail to express the impression which such a play leaves upon the mind. It is stupendous and magnificent in conception."

ADMIRAL FULLAM
(United States Navy)

"This will do more good than an entire fleet of battleships."

MISS DOROTHY FORBES
(Headquarters American Red Cross)

"It gave me a new inspiration to work harder than ever before for the cause of humanity."

SECURE SEATS AT ONCE

Hundreds Turned Away Everywhere at Performances

Lowell No Exception to Other Cities.
Box Office Open 10 A. M.



A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR

D.W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

The SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD



BATTLE SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELDS OF FRANCE (UNDER AUSPICES BRITISH WAR OFFICE)

More Than a Masterpiece
An Inspiration to America

MONDAY NIGHT

MILITARY AND CIVIC

Mayor and City Council, Public Safety Committee and State Guard Will Attend.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT!

Charles S. Howard, in the Boston Globe
"Hearts of the World," amazing in art and realism. More action and thrill and more realism than has ever before been revealed."

E. F. Harkins, in the Boston Advertiser
"Griffith scores triumph. 'Hearts of the World' holds audience enthralled. Art and realism, perfection of detail. Audience cheered and applauded. At the end there was a furor of applause. It was a remarkable night."

Fred J. Molsano in the Boston American
"Contains a pulsating and never-to-be-forgotten love story and personal adventures of the most wonderful and thrilling character."

Townsend Walsh, in the Boston Traveler
"To say that the large audience was thrilled and inspired by this latest creation of David Wark Griffith is to feebly convey the impression by a finely conceived and exceptionally wrought product of this genius."

PRICES

Matinees—25c, 50c, 75c. Boxes \$1.
Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Boxes \$1.50.

MINER TO GENERAL

SINCE WAR BEGAN

LONDON, Sept. — Godfrey Jones, a Welsh miner, was 32 when the war broke out. He joined up. The other day he went back home to visit the boys. They gave him a gold watch—because he's Brig.-Gen. Godfrey Jones, D.S.O., now. The jump is a record in the British army.

BOLSHEVIK ARMY

STOCKHOLM, Sept. — The soviet army is breaking up rapidly, according to advices from Russia. A few days ago the soviet troops numbered 60,000 men; now they are at the most 12,000. The Red Guards, declaring they volunteered only in defense of the workers' rights and not to fight against the allies, are deserting in whole regiments, taking their rifles with them.

GERMAN TROOPS GET

NEWSPAPERS BY AIR
AMSTERDAM, Sept. — Since the German offensive began last March newspapers have been delivered to the German army by airplane, a regular

service having been established, for that purpose. The allied offensive has put a serious crimp in the service, however.

GIRL WATERS COFFEE;

SENT TO HEN JAIL
AMSTERDAM, Sept. — A waitress in a Stuttgart cafe was sent to prison for six weeks for adding water to the tea or coffee served customers and converting a single portion into two, pocketing the difference in money paid.

CLAIM MILLIONS SAVED

McAdoo Says Abolishing Offices Nets \$16,000,000—400 Executives Fired
BY GILSON GARDNER
(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. — Governor

railways has resulted, in seven months of operation, according to a report to congress by Director General McAdoo, in the following accomplishments:

Freight blockade involving 150,000 loaded cars in eastern territory untangled and freight set in motion to destination.

Northern trunk lines set apart for through train service between Chicago and the east; southern trunk lines released for freight service.

All railroad presidents and former operating officials replaced by officials directly responsible to director general of railroads, insuring harmony and efficiency in administration.

Reduction in the number of railway officials by 400—from 2,325 officers, under private control, drawing salaries of \$5,000 a year or over, with aggregate salaries of \$15,765,228, an annual saving of \$4,614,889.

Under private control salaries of \$100,000 and over were paid. Now the highest salaries paid are to regional directors, of whom there are seven, and who draw from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year.

Legal expenses for the railroads have been reduced \$1,500,000, by eliminating competition and consolidating ticket and freight offices,

the administration has effected a saving of \$15,000,000.

By abolishing useless advertising the government has effected a saving of \$7,000,000.

Superfluous passenger trains have been abolished in territory west of Chicago and Mississippi river, cutting 21,000,000 miles a year of unnecessary car hauling, while in the eastern district the car hauling has been reduced 26,500,000 miles annually. Trains unnecessary have been annulled; special trains have been discontinued, while through travel is directed to the natural routes.

Tickets are good on any, and all roads, which directly reach the point of destination.

Thousands of miles have been saved in the total number of miles of freight car haulage. For instance, from Los Angeles to Dallas and Ft. Worth, the route has been shortened 500 miles, abandoning the Southern Pacific route.

Old shipments from Casper, Wyo., to Montana, go by a route 880 miles shorter than formerly. A new route has been established between Kansas City and Galveston, which is 285 miles shorter than the old route.

Before taking your train home from Boston get The Sun at either newsstand in the North station,

able the more economic use of rolling stock and cars.

Within 60 days after the government took control, a re-routing was effected for 9399 cars, the result being to save in mileage traveled 195 miles for each car, equal to a total of 1,751,805 car miles.

Freight cars and locomotives are being standardized. Under private ownership, there were 2023 different styles of freight cars and almost as many different styles of locomotives in use. The railroad administration has ordered 100,000 standard freight cars and 1450 locomotives.

Wages have been advanced for all railway employees and the basic eight-hour day established. Women are paid same as men where they do the same work.

Plans are being made for the pensioning of aged employees and for the issuance, by the government, at cost, of old age and health insurance.

Plans are in hand for a general revision of freight rates so that such rates may be made on a scientific basis wiping out the inequalities of the old competitive system.

September 18, 1918

SARGA
 ou the benefit of last year's prices
 purchase a bicycle for the sum of
TY DOL
 and prices will perhaps interest you
CYCLE SHOP

REAL ESTATE NOTES

LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

NO BUILDING HERE BUT SALES ARE BRISK

There is still not much doing in the building line in Lowell, if one is to judge by the permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall. Although there were sev-

eral permits issued during the week not one was for the erection of a new building and this despite the fact that there is a scarcity of dwellings now prevailing in this city.

While things are quiet in the building line the real estate men are not complaining for they have as much work as they can handle. There are numerous buyers on the market with the result that a good many dwelling houses are changing hands. There is a great demand for cottages and tenement houses, for these are the only properties it is understood, that banks will loan money on. In the case of a dwelling house with several flats, the purchaser in order to obtain money from a local bank must show that he will occupy one of the tenements himself, or in other words, he must prove that he is not buying for investment.

The building permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall during the week were as follows:

To Narcisse Desmarais for the erection of an addition to the building numbered 3503 Riverside street at a

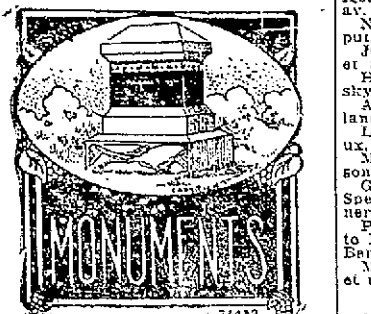
cost of between \$200 and \$400; to Thomas E. Green for the erection of a concrete garage at 296 High street at a cost of \$500; to Frank J. Collins for the erection of a hencoop at 236 Princeton street at a cost of \$35; to Andrew Y. Rodger for the repair of fire damage at 17 Bolt street at a cost of \$1500; to George Henson for the construction of two piazzas at 166 Pawtucket street at a cost of \$300; to James H. McDermott for the changing over of a store into a tenement at 88 Elm street at a cost of \$25; to Queen A. Pigeon for repairs to a piazza at 19-21 Farmland road at a cost of \$25; to James F. Addison for the building of a hencoop at 21 Sixth avenue at a cost of \$25; to J. B. Seward for the changing over of a storage shed into a garage at 130 Avon street at a cost of \$100 and to Austin Calley for the building of a storage shed at 337 Wentworth avenue at a cost of \$50.

D. H. WALKER
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Office: 329 Dutton Street. Tel. 903
Res.: 154 Hanley St. Tel. 2084

E. F. Gilligan & Co.
PAINTING CONTRACTORS
PAPERHANGING AND INTERIOR DECORATING
No Job Too Small—None Too Large
180 Bowdoin Street. Tel. 5223-N

Walter E. Guyette
Real Estate Broker and
Office 53 Central St. Room 77-78
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or others can have money advanced on undivided estates anywhere.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS
For the Week Ending Sept. 21
LOWELL
Mary E. Stowell to Louis C. Silva, land and buildings, Lawrence st.
Walter P. Wright et ux. to Emma Gendreau, land, corner Tolman and Hayes avs.
Marie E. Smith et al. to United States Housing Corp. land corner Rogers and Concord sts.
Warren Land Trust by trs. to Annie McLaughlin and Laura Hill.
Patrick O'Brien to United States Housing Corp. land Middlesex st.
Mary G. Sargent to Patrick J. Brady et ux. land and buildings, Nichol st.
Sewall A. Potter to Alexander O. Jewell et ux. land and buildings, Vernon st.
Ellen M. Holden et al. to M. Alphonse Charbonneau, land and buildings, Riverside.
John S. Morin to Joseph Martin, land, Phoenix av.
Erwin S. Williams et ux. to United States Housing Corp. land, Livingston tract, corner Livingston av. and Litchfield st.
James M. Richardson to United States Housing Corp. land, Livingston av. corner Middlesex and Foster sts.
Warren J. Gould et ux. to United States Housing Corp. land, Livingston tract.
Juliet O. Spaulding to United States Housing Corp. land corner Middlesex st. and Livingston av.
Arthur W. Floyd et al. to Ellen L. Flood, land and buildings, Stevens st.
Joseph I. Piquin et al. to Euclid Cinquams, land, Fourth av.
Warren Land Trust by trs. to Emma L. Sullivan, land, Lawn Hill.
Patrick McDonough et ux. to Daniel A. Clifton et ux. land and buildings, Third st.
Fred E. Nelson to Hattie R. Erskine, land and buildings, Oak st.
Thomas Brennan to Mary H. Walsh, land and buildings, Oak st.
Archibald J. Keith to Adolph Falcand, land and buildings, corner Third and Litchfield sts.
Geo. A. McCormack to Manuel Cairns, land, Boulevard terrace.
Nellie E. Alphonse to Jeremiah P. Driscoll, land and buildings, School st.
William H. Parker et al. to Andrew C. Wheelock, land and buildings, Central st.
William H. O'Brien to Michael J. McGroth, land and buildings, June st.
Laurette M. LaPorte to United States Housing Corp. land, Livingston tract.
Eva A. Donaldson to United States Housing Corp. land, Livingston av.
George J. Whitte to Waldo R. Cummings et ux. land and buildings, Grove st.
Z. Prince Coburn to Katherine A. McKenna, land and buildings corner 5th and Avon sts.
Napoleon Desmarais to Jerry Chappu, land and buildings, Essex st.
Jerry Chappu to Alexander Dubois et al. land and buildings, Essex st.
Hannah M. Spaldine to Henry Novins, land and buildings, Nichols st.
Allan C. Haskell to Lillie M. Spencer, land and buildings, Nichols st.
Lillie M. Spencer to Peter Ryan et ux. land and buildings, Nichols st.
Mannuel S. Netto to Jennie G. Anderson, land, West Forest st.
James J. Spaulding to Wladyslaw Sperling et ux. land and buildings, corner Coburn and West L sts.
Phillips Beach Realty Trust by trs. to John J. Daly, land and buildings, Berkeley av.
Michael J. Daly to Ayles F. Clark et ux. land and buildings, Berkeley av.
Billerica
Suburban Land Co. Inc. to Annie B. Scott, land, Nuttings Lake Park Extension "B".
Suburban Land Co. Inc. to James D. Scott, land, Nuttings Lake Park Extension "B".
Suburban Land Co. Inc. to Mabel E. Scott, land, Nuttings Lake Park Extension "B".
Chelmsford
Michael McMahon to Patrick Tansey, land.



ERECT A MEMORIAL
To your departed ones and have as do the work. You'll be perfectly satisfied. Send for our catalogue of designs. Tel. 588.
John M. Pharr, Designer and Manager
THE LOWELL MONUMENT CO.
1060 GORHAM STREET

FOR SALE
TWO BEDROOM SITS and kitchen range for sale. 230 High st. Call Friday or Saturday.

REST SQUASH for sale, one cent per lb. for 1000 lbs. Call for them at their opposite blacksmith shop, 936 Andover st.

WE HAVE A PIANO just returned by customer near this city, which we will sell for balance due on lease—less than half its real value. It is of standard make, mahogany upright and will be delivered free of expense to buyer with chair and scarf belonging to it. Just this offer.

MUSIC STOCK to be sold out, 8c per copy. Trumbull, 101 Westford st.

HAIRIES' PIANO, almost new, for sale cheap if taken this week. Address O-69, Sun office.

PLAYER-ROLLS, best line, for sale at Housell's, 704 Bridge st.; open evenings.

STUDEBAKER DELIVERY CAR, panel body, self-starter, electric lights, for sale. Good running condition. Apply 153 School st.

TO LET
FURNISHED ROOMS to let for light housekeeping, 253 Branch st.

6-ROOM TENEMENT to let at 712 Gorham st.; modern; rent \$22. Inquire 712 Gorham st., lower bell.

4-ROOM TENEMENT; new house; all modern accommodations; to let. Apply 18 Deane av., off Lakeview av., at Keefe square.

STEAM HEATED ROOMS for ladies, to let. Apply 337 High st.

MODERN HOUSE of 15 rooms to let, with all conveniences, 195 NeSmith st. Tel. 470 per month and water rates.

4 AND 5-TON TRUCKS to let by day or hour. P. Cogger, Tel. 2970.

LOST AND FOUND
SUM OF MONEY found. Owner can have by calling at 30 Haines ave. from 9 to 10 p. m. for evidence of property and paying for this ad.

POCKETBOOK lost Friday night, Sept. 20, about 8 o'clock, while boarding a Lakeview car; contains a sum of money, check for \$100, and other items. Reward if returned to 14 Columbia av., city.

PROOF COVER OF WATCH with monogram J.E.H. lost Friday afternoon between Farmer st. and Tower's Corner. Reward if returned to 15 Varney st.

SUM OF MONEY found. International Steel and Ordnance Co. Call at gate-house nights only.

PINK SAPPHIRE RING lost Sunday night, about 10:30 o'clock, near 4th Merriam and Stockpole sts., in front of Brunelle's drug store. Reward if finder returns same to 25 Stockpole st.

GOLD WATCH on black ribbon lost in low in front of 4th Merriam and Stockpole sts., in front of Brunelle's drug store. Reward if finder returns same to 25 Stockpole st.

CHILD'S POCKETBOOK lost between Howard st. and Watson ave. and depot; contained a small sum of money. Return to 24 Second st. Reward.

SPECIAL NOTICE
MRS. O. MORIER, clairvoyant, formerly on Moody st., removed to 196 Worthen st.

FIRST CLASS PAINTING, papering, whitewashing and carpenter work. Apply 37 High st.

IF YOUR HOME or tenements need repairs have them done by J. S. Brodie, general contractor. Residence, 715 Bridge st. Tel. 3454-M.

MRS. O. MORIER, clairvoyant, formerly on Moody st., removed to 196 Worthen st.

MADAM MAY, if in trouble over love, money and business, 30 John st.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER will give lessons in arithmetic, English, civil service, citizenship, etc., instruction. Either strictly private or in small classes. Call Katherine E. Cavanaugh, 129 Litchfield st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds exchanged; also all kinds of music books, bargains in violins and other instruments. William Anastopoulos, 622 Merrimack st.

FURNITURE thoroughly repaired by E. L. Parkhurst, 15 Gates st., Lowell. Tel. 3202-R.

WANTED
FEW ROOMS for light housekeeping wanted by American family of three adults. Good section, preferably Highland district. References. J-7, this office.

NICELY FURNISHED SUITE of three or four rooms, bath wanted. Centrally located. Box J-8.

BOOKS, novels, records and play-rolls wanted. Cash for them at Merritt's bookstore, 277 Middlesex st.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for second-hand clothing and shoes. A. Brown, 147 Middlesex st.

WE WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS FOR \$3.00 AND UP
And furnish the wall paper. Dealer in wall paper at very low prices. Also paper hanging, whitewashing and painting. Estimates given on large or small jobs. All work guaranteed.
MAX GOLDSTEIN
155 Chelmsford St. Tel. 2597.

HELP WANTED
CAPABLE MAN wanted with \$1000 for best business opening in Lowell. Good salary and building up. Apply W. Simpson, 1302 Goddard Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED TABLET wanted. No Sunday work; good wages. Apply J.M.C.A. restaurant, 3 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m.

TWO YOUNG MEN wanted as delivery men with one of the largest corporations in the country. Only those willing to work and who are seeking advancement need apply. C.B.O. this office.

EXPERIENCED TREED wanted on women's shoes. L. H. Spaulding Co., 538 Broadway.

AGENTS wanted: New draft ruling machine, every where. Agents. Over Top, Pershing, Colored Heroes, etc. Sample free. Portraiture catalogue free. Peoples Portrait, Sta. D. Chicago.

TELL YOUR BOY ABOUT THIS—Boys, you can make good money selling The Boys' Magazine. Write us today for 5 copies. Send no money. The Boys' Magazine, Dept. A76, Southampton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN wanted with one or two years' experience to work in a bakery. 467 Lawrence st.

"NEGRO SOLDIERS IN WAR" Book contains many pictures of troops in every battle. Agents making \$25 a day; big hit. Send 25c for outfit to publishers. Jenkins Publishing Co., Washington.

EXAMINATIONS, government civil service, everywhere. October 8th, 12,000 women clerks to be appointed at Washington. Salary \$1200. Experience unnecessary. Write for free particulars. J. C. Leonard (former civil service examiner), 323 Kenosha Building, Washington.

THOUSANDS MEN, women, girls, 18 or over, wanted immediately by U. S. government; easy office positions at Washington and in every large city; experience unnecessary; \$100. Your country needs you; help her. Write immediately for free list of positions open. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 170 G, Rochester, N. Y.

FRANK wanted for confectionery store, 415 Middlesex st.

EXPERIENCED COOK wanted. 279 NeSmith st.

U. S. A. WORK
Bay State Cotton Corporation, Marginal St., near car barns, has started up MORE TWISTERS on army work. Women and girls ARE WANTED as twistors and spare hands. Apply U. S. Employment Service, 119 Merrimack Street.

WANTED
15 CONCRETE WORKMEN at Saco-Lowell Shops, \$3.00 per Day of 9 hours. Apply D. H. Walker's foreman, Joe Bean.

MALE TAILOR WANTED
For Bushing. Good pay. Steady employment. Apply at once, Empire Clothing Co., 250 Central St., new store.

WANTED
Two-horse Coal Teamsters, \$23.50 per week. Will send helper while learning the streets. One-horse Coal Teamsters, \$21.00 per week. Coal Shovelers, \$20.42 per week. Sand Shovelers, \$18.00 per week. Man to run Circular Saw, \$21.00 per week. Your pay every night if you need it.

JOHN P. QUINN COAL & TEAMING CO.
937 Gorham St.

DRACUT
Joseph A. Mercier to Alfred Pouliot, land, Milton st.
Fred C. Polky Investment Co. by tr. to Zoukou Viller, land Collins park. Isabel H. Pollard to Frank D. Greene, land, Willow Dale park.

TEWKSBURY
George W. Chandler et al. to Jeremiah K. Chandler, land, Chandler st. Core B. Mar to Frank F. Mar et ux. land, highway leading from Lowell to Tewksbury.

WILMINGTON
Catherine Bailey to Olor Althin, land, Chestnut st.

TYNGSBORO
Isabel H. Pollard to Frank D. Greene, land, Willow Dale park. Wallace W. Cole et al. to Lawrence F. Murray, land, West at Oak st. Hattie A. Sherman to Arthur G. Fox, land and buildings, Bowers av. Geo. H. Hays to Herve A. Marie, land, corner Mill and Nashua rds.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, try a Sun want ad.

JOHN A. SIMPSON
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDING MOVER
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.
Res. Tel. 4385, 67 Methuen St.

LOWELL WALL PAPER CO.
GEO. W. CHASE, Proprietor
A DECORATIVE SHOP with the finest line of American and Imported WALL COVERINGS.
97 Appleton St., Lowell, Mass.

HELP WANTED
PATRIOTIC MEN AND WOMEN wanted to distribute "America and the Great War." Gives out the information everyone needs at this critical time. Illustrated. Big pay. Spare time. Write for particulars to International Press, Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged lady, in family of three. Call Billieria 121-3.

ALTERATION HANDS, competent, wanted. Apply Empire Clothing Co., 250 Central st., new store.

WOMAN wanted to do sweeping and cleaning. Write for particulars to C. Meyer Bread Co., 195 Middlesex st.

HELP wanted by Mr. H. Hill, landscaper gardener. Come ready for work, near Middlesex and Thorndike sts. at 8:40 a. m.

GOOD HOUSEHOLD wanted. M. J. Cahill, 121 Market st.

SALESLADY wanted to work. Dry goods store; good pay; steady employment. Hub Dry Goods Co., 113 Gorham st.

ALL AROUND GIRL wanted at 6 Dutton st.

KITCHEN GIRL and table girl wanted. 121 Elm st., North Billerica.

SKIN WINDERS and twister tenders wanted; also girls over 18 to learn. John C. Meyer & Co., 1495 Middlesex st.

YOUNG WOMAN for office work with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping wanted. Write B. Sun office.

GIRL wanted to take care of small children; good wages. Write T-11, Sun office.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE Examinations, Lowell, in September. Government clerk, typewriter, inspectors, research clerk, typewriter. Salary, \$1200-\$2000. Experience unnecessary. Women desiring government positions write for free particulars to J. C. Leonard (former civil service examiner), 323 Kenosha Building, Washington.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to mind a baby through the daytime. Apply 279 NeSmith st.

ONE HORSE COAL TEAMSTER wanted; wages \$23.50 per week; one single teamster, \$21.00 per week; experienced coal men preferred. Steady work. Write for particulars to J. C. Leonard (former civil service examiner), 323 Kenosha Building, Washington.

TEN NAIL SHOVELERS wanted; easy shoveling; wages \$3.00 (three dollars) a day; steady work; every night if you need it. John P. Quinn, 937 Gorham st., Lowell, Mass.

Chauffeur Wanted
Man over draft age preferred. Write J-10 Sun Office.

TEAMSTERS WANTED
For single coal teams, also for box wood team, members of Teamsters' Union preferred. Apply Columbia Fuel Co., 157 Plain St.

Track Laborers
Wanted
37 1/2 Cents Per Hour
For work in Lowell and suburbs. Free transportation to and from work. Apply to Roadway Dept., Ray State Street Railway, Maker Street Car House, Middlesex Street, Lowell.

HOMES, INVESTMENTS
NEAR MARKET ST.
Nice 6-room Cottage, \$1700
Nice 7-room Cottage, \$1800
Good 2-family Cottage, \$2500
A few good investment blocks.
M. J. SHARKEY
Insurance, All Forms
219 CENTRAL TEL. 3687-W.

WANTED
Double teamsters on coal team, \$23.50 per week, 9 hour day. Single teamsters \$21 per week, 9 hour day. Yard men 38c per hour.

E. A. Wilson & Co.,
700 Broadway

WANTED
10 Concrete Workmen at St. John's Hospital. Inquire D. H. Walker's foreman, M. Rodgers. \$3.60 9 hours.

IS YOUR ROOF TIGHT?

If not, why not fix it at once with some of our

ASPHALT SHINGLES

We have them in all styles.

SINGLE SHINGLES
STRIP SHINGLES
CONTINUOUS SHINGLES

Cheaper and better than wood; easier to lay. Look better and last much longer, and are fire proof.

The Thompson Hardware Co.

254 Merrimack Street
Tel. 156-157

CHINESE RESTAURANT
CHIN LEE CO.—Chop suey, American food. Most places in the city. Open from 11 a. m. to 1 a. m. 62 Merrimack st.

CONTRACTORS—BUILDERS
CONTRACTOR and Builder, Arthur F. Ketchum, 301 Central st., Tel. 156-157. Res. phone, 592-34; shop, 1316.

CHIMNEY EXPERTS
LIMBURG CO.—Chimneys swept and repaired. Residence 1228 Bridge st., Tel. 156-157.

DENTIST
T. E. MARR, D.D.S., 563 Sun Bldg., RM. 10 to 12; 1 to 6, Mon-Fri Sat eve. Tel. 563-2.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES
N. E. BLEG. and SUPPLY CO., 261 Dutton st. Electric fans at reduced prices. \$2. Electric Ceiling Fans \$22 each. Tel. 1317-V.

INSURANCE
PARSONS, 374 SUN BUILDING—Insurance of all kinds.

OPTOMETRIST
CHAS. F. MURRAY, 271 Gorham st. Eyes carefully examined and properly fitted without use of drugs. Lenses matched from broken pieces. Repairing promptly done.

PIANO TUNERS
J. KERSHAW, piano and organ tuner and repaired. 60 Humphrey st., Tel. 974-M.

ROOFERS
ROOFERS—J. Burns & Son, slate roofers. Roofs repaired. Tel. 3282-V. 261 Concord st., Tel. 1201-W, 87 Essex ave.

STOVE REPAIRS
QUINN STOVE REPAIR CO., 140 Gorham st., carries in stock, linings, grates, water fronts and other parts to fit all stoves and ranges. Work promptly attended to. Tel. 410.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Real estate for sale in Centralville on all streets. For bargains and the best terms, see Vance, 380 Bridge st. Phone 5048 for appointment.

7-ROOM COTTAGE for sale, near Sacred Heart church. Bath, new kitchen, hot and cold water, cement cellar, large yard. Price \$3200. D. F. Leary, Hildreth Bldg.

COTTAGE HOUSE with large yard, in dandy repair, near Lincoln st. for sale. Stop over night. Buy it quick. Price \$1850. D. F. Leary, Hildreth Bldg.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, five rooms to each tenement, near Westford street, for sale. Spacious front porch, new kitchen, new plumbing, hard wood floors. Garage. Price \$3000. Easy terms. D. F. Leary, Hildreth building.

TWO TENEMENT HOUSE for sale, Centralville, 6 rooms up, 6 down; all hardwood floors; 1/2 acre land. This is worth looking at. Price \$3500. S. B. Crosby, 118 Central st.

COTTAGE HOUSE for sale, 5 rooms; good toilet, good repair. 3000 N. Lincoln st., Centralville. Buy it quick. D. F. Leary, Hildreth Bldg.

7 ROOM COTTAGE for sale, near London street. Steam heat, bath, new plumbing, good repair. 3000 N. Lincoln st., Centralville. Buy it quick. D. F. Leary, Hildreth Bldg.

TRAINS TO AND FROM DIVISION
Southern Division Portland Division
To Boston Fr. Boston To Boston Fr. Boston
Lr. Arr. Lr. Arr. Lr. Arr. Lr. Arr.
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2:4

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

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FOREIGNERS AND ENGLISH

All over this country there is a movement in favor of having all classes of immigrants educated to the use of our language in order that they may be better able to study our institutions and discharge the duties of citizenship. The National Security League is doing a great amount of work in this direction not only in showing the necessity of such a movement, but in providing facilities for making it a success.

In the past, various nationalities have come to this country in large numbers and continued to use their own language without any apparent desire to learn English. In this way they have blocked their own progress and kept up a form of seclusion that would be wholly unnecessary and even preposterous, if they were able to read and write English. It is therefore, for their benefit, as well as for the benefit of the nation at large, that they should take up the study of English, in order to be able to mingle freely with all classes of citizens wherever they happen to locate in this country.

Our evening schools are available for such citizens and in connection with some of the mills, it is expected that part time schools may be started so as to afford those who work in the factories an opportunity to learn the use of the English language. The ability to use the language orally, however, can be learned without going to school, simply by conversing with those who use it. The foreigners themselves can make rapid progress in the use of English if they only try to express their ideas in this language, rather than in their native tongue.

The great mistake that most foreigners make is in clinging to their native language with a sort of religious devotion. If they considered even their own interests, they would take every opportunity of mingling with people who speak English so that in a short time they might pick up a vocabulary sufficient for ordinary purposes. We have no doubt at all that if these people be led to see their mistake in making no effort to learn English, they will speedily change their policy and co-operate most cordially with the National Security League which is endeavoring to make this a one language nation. It is all very well to be able to speak two or more languages but in this country it is a business necessity to speak English, and not only to speak it, but to be able to write it, an accomplishment which with the opportunities now available, is brought easily within the grasp of every intelligent immigrant.

It is noticeable that the Swedes who come here are almost invariably able to speak English almost as well as many people born here, even after a residence of six months. There is nothing difficult about it for anybody who sets about the task with an earnest purpose to master it. The Poles, Italians, Lithuanians, Russians, Syrians, Armenians and to some extent the Greeks also do not show much inclination to drop their native tongue, and this explains why these various peoples cling together in colonies. If they could speak English they could go anywhere without being isolated or unable to hold intercourse with their neighbors.

MORE GERMAN LIES

Germany is now spreading among her people the false charge that the allies will be satisfied with nothing less than the destruction of the central powers. This is but another scheme for deluding the German people, and is on a par with the statement circulated among the German soldiers to the effect that the allies shoot all their prisoners in order to avoid feeding them and that they are murdering German non-combatants wherever found.

The allies are not bent upon destroying the central powers, nor are they bent upon ill-treatment of the German people, who have already suffered fearfully from being exposed in solid formation to slaughter by the guns of the allies. For this the allies were not to blame, inasmuch as it was the favorite plan of German warfare to rush the troops in massed formation against the weakly held line of the allied powers. In that way Germany has wasted her armies. They are buried by hundreds of thousands on the plains of France and Belgium and yet the war lords continue to delude the remnants of the army that are left, in order that they may hold out still longer.

The German government will not be able much longer to conceal the real state of affairs; and then will come the doom of the Prussian Junkers and German militarism will be crushed forever.

OUR EVENING SCHOOLS

Young people who left the grammar schools to go to work will have an opportunity to improve their education during the coming winter by attending the evening high school which will open October 1. The course of studies at this school is so varied that students can take up the special branches most useful to them in their life work. This evening school is maintained at very considerable expense by the city; and it offers splendid opportunities that should be availed of by those who need them.

The great object with each indi-

vidual should be to prepare for opportunities that may be available and which can be grasped only by those who have made due preparation. It would be surprising to most people to learn how many opportunities have to be left pass in the life of a single individual for the lack of just a little more education. Why not get that little so as to be able to grasp opportunities that are now beyond your reach?

The vocational school to be conducted during the coming season in the evenings affords opportunities of learning the rudiments of several trades. Those who make little progress in mental studies often succeed in mechanical work, such as is taught in the vocational schools. The courses for boys include carpentry, machine-shop practice, electric work, automobile repairing and other branches, all very attractive. There is also a number of courses in dressmaking and domestic science for girls. All these classes should be well attended.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK

The prospectus for the University Extension courses to be conducted this winter under the direction of the state board of education, is now out, and should receive the careful attention of young people who have any desire to improve their education by attending such classes in the evening. The plan is to provide a professor or other teacher of high standing wherever a class of twenty students or over wishes to take up any line of study as is provided for in the extension course offered.

The subjects treated are such as the majority of students find necessary as a means of advancement in their chosen avocations. They include botany, economics, education, English, composition and literature, public speaking, fine arts, French, German, geography, geology, history, international law, music, Spanish, zoology.

The courses in this city last season were conducted at the high school, among them being two courses in advanced English conducted by Prof. Long of Harvard. These courses will be repeated during the coming season if there should be a sufficient number of applicants. The formation of college extension classes is usually announced through the press in time to give intending students an opportunity to apply for membership. The expenses of the courses are merely nominal, with the exception of the books required, which usually cost \$4 or \$5. The classes offer a very valuable opportunity for ambitious students. Some students take up several courses each season, so that in the end they can secure a college degree.

This department is under the personal direction of Mr. James A. Moyer, who takes a keen interest in the progress of young people through the facilities so beautifully offered by the state in these courses.

APATHY IN POLITICS

In regard to the primaries to be held on Sept. 24, it is understood that in spite of all the political rallies that are being held, the voters in general are taking very little interest in politics. They are thinking mainly of the great war, of their sons who are "over there," or who are about to go. Under the circumstances it is very difficult to interest the voters in the merits of political candidates at the present time. For this there are many reasons, yet it is necessary that in spite of every other responsibility, the citizens should see to it that the very best men are nominated for state offices at the coming primaries. There are local contests for senator and representative that should receive careful attention, while the selection of candidates for higher offices should not be allowed to go by default.

When general apathy prevails in a political campaign, it is usually a small minority of the voters who select the candidates. Then on election day when nearly everybody who has a vote comes out, there may be some grumbling as to why such and such a candidate wasn't nominated. The candidates do not nominate themselves and anybody who has a vote should take sufficient interest in state politics to attend the primaries and vote for the men he thinks best qualified for the various offices.

There has been talk of issues in this campaign; but the main issue at the present time, in fact the only all-absorbing issue on which all candidates should agree, is that of supporting President Wilson and his administration in their efforts to win the war. This issue comes home to every citizen; and if for no other reason, he should go to the polls and discharge his duty in voting for the men he believes to be most capable of helping to win the war.

MENACE OF INFLUENZA

The danger of the influenza epidemic spreading in Lowell is causing some alarm. Some people are of the opinion that it would be well to have the soldiers from Camp Devens barred from coming here for a brief period or until the epidemic subsides at that camp where there are now some thousands of cases of the disease. Judging from the number of fatalities due to this epidemic in other cities, such as Boston, it is certainly a very malignant disease. So far as can be judged, it is quite as bad as

diphtheria and much less susceptible to medical treatment.

Should this epidemic spread in Lowell, it would be necessary to close the schools and the theatres so that the importance of taking due precautions before it is too late, must be apparent to our city authorities. The people of Lowell have only the kindest and most sympathetic feelings for the boys from Camp Devens, but if the public health and safety be menaced by their coming here, then it would be better that they should remain away until the epidemic subsides.

CARDINAL FARLEY

In the death of Cardinal Farley, the Catholic church loses one of her most zealous, most learned and indefatigable dignitaries. He rose to the high position of cardinal by long years of hard work as curate, parish priest and secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, a position which he held for eleven years and which gave him an experience that fitted him admirably for the duties that fell upon his shoulders when raised to the cardinalate to preside over the greatest diocese in the entire world. Cardinal Farley was deeply beloved by his flock and by his devoted laborers, his great charity and saintly life, he endeared himself more to the poor and lowly than to those of affluent circumstances. So well beloved was he by his people that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his ordination, the people of his diocese presented him \$300,000 to pay off the debt on his cathedral. The exemplar of every virtue, he was as might be expected, a true American, patriotic and proud of his citizenship.

THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Next week, a great many young men in this city will probably be engrossed in filling out their questionnaires for the local exemption boards. That we understand is not an easy task, but one that must be performed with extreme care. The questionnaires call for so much specific information that only few young men can furnish the answers properly without legal assistance. It should be remembered that any attempt to evade direct answers or any falsification in the answers is liable to bring serious consequences. For this reason, the utmost care will be necessary in answering each query plainly and truthfully.

THE EXEMPTIONS

It has been announced that munition workers, ship builders and railroad employees will be exempt from military service under the new draft. There are other essential lines of business which will also be exempt, and among these are included the men employed by press associations handling war news. If the exemptions stop there, it will be necessary perhaps to recruit a number of women to fill editorial chairs and assume reportorial duties. Military training would do some editors a vast amount of good.

SEEN AND HEARD

Private J. H. Onions who has previously been absorbed in farm work in Iowa told a pacifist who asked him why he was going overseas to fight, that he hoped he might in due time, get close enough to the Kaiser to make his eyes water. Which was rather neat for an unpromotional punster.

Yes, it is cold enough so that we shall either have to take back our overcoat from our "uncles" or go in debt for an overcoat. Both involve hardship.

The police show a disposition to clean up Lowell of vicious women who have absolutely no excuse for not working at honorable employment, and their efforts deserve commendation and co-operation.

No, your idea of an essential employment may differ widely from what Crowder believed and Crowder, old toy, has the authority, hasn't he?

It was the Sewer Herald that broke the story on the public that it was more the sewer and abated and the public paid much attention to it as it does to most of the wild stuff in the Sewer Herald.

No football at the high school, eh? As well, soon our lads will be learning bayonet skill and it's so much livelier.

Part of Eve's Dress

Bessie came running to her grandmother holding a dry, pressed leaf, obviously the relic of a day long gone by. "I found it in the big Bible, grandma," she said. "Do you suppose it belonged to Eve?"—Boston Transcript.

Experts Disagree

The conversation turned to the subject of damage suits, and this anecdote was recalled by Senator George Sutherland, of Utah.

A man in a western town was hurt in a railroad accident, and after being confined to his home for several weeks he appeared on the street walking with the aid of crutches.

"Hello, old fellow," greeted an acquaintance, rushing up to shake his hand. "I am certainly glad to see you around again."

"Thanks," responded the injured one. "I am glad to be around again."

"I see you are handling fast to your crutches," observed the acquaintance. "Can't you do without them?"

"My doctor says I can," answered the injured party. "But my lawyer says I can't."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Kultur (Such as It Is)

(From the Frankische Volksbühne) At the Hotel Weber at Alexandria had the guests were just seated at dinner when a procession of angry women stormed the room. The visitors abandoning their precious delicacies, made a wild rush for the stairs, and, howling with fear, they hid themselves in the cellar.

The women were not slow to do themselves well on the abandoned food, and all around were heard the words, "Really splendid" and "Just like pre-war days."

There that, leaving their beautiful food, they hauled him forth out of his concealment and set about him with clubs until he lay unconscious and bleeding from many wounds.

"There," they cried, amid tigerish howls of rage, "this will remove some of your superfluous fat, you guzzling swinehound!" Truly it was a scene to be immortalized on canvas!

Grim

(Note: The Man About Town of the Salem News thought this poem was good enough to print and so do we.)

If you are up against a bruiser and you're getting knocked about—GRIN. If you're feeling pretty groggy, and locked beyond a doubt—GRIN. Don't let him see you're fuming, let him know with every clout. Though you're jacking up a ladder to a pulp, your blooming heart is stout.

Just stand upon your pins until the beggar knocks you out and—GRIN.

This life's a bally battle, and the same advice holds true of GRIN.

If you're up against it badly, then it's only one on you so—GRIN.

If the future black as thunder don't let people see you're GRIN.

Just cultivate a cast-iron smile of joy the whole day through—GRIN.

If they call you a little Sunshine, wish that they'd go troubles too—GRIN.

Rise up in the morning with the will, that smooth or rough—you'll GRIN.

Sink sleep at midnight, and although you're feeling tough yet—GRIN.

There is nothing gained by whining, and you're not the kind of stuff; You're a fighter from away back, and you won't take a rebuff.

Your trouble is that you don't know when you have had enough—DON'T GIVE IN.

If fate should knock you down, just get up and take another cut. You may bank on that there is no philosophy, like, bluff.

And GRIN. From "Do Your Bit."

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

If there should be any anxious inquiry as to why The Sun did not print an account of what was probably an excellent outing enjoyed by members of the Ward Four Improvement association last Sunday at Smith's grave, South Lowell, we editor of The Sun tells me the reason. No account of the outing was printed in this paper because an account which was supposed to be sent in did not make the city room of The Sun until Friday morning. This account which was well written, described something happening last Sunday, about five days afterward. I do not claim that The Sun unalterably prints news two minutes after it happens, but the labor famine has struck this newspaper business just as hard, in some respects, as it has struck other industries. But we are a daily paper and we had to draw the line on printing an account of something five days afterward and have to omit just that much live news to make room for it.

You Sun readers who may have possibly missed the story we had in our paper Friday afternoon about Private de Clercq, the Belgian young man who used to live here and work in the mills and who went to Belgium to serve four years faithfully in that brave little army which prevented Europe from falling into the hands of the Hun, will do well to hunt up that issue and read that story printed on the front page of the 7 o'clock. I say read it and have in mind that after reading it, I hope you will think about what it means. Here is a case where de Clercq has lost, so far as he knows now, his wife, his home and his country, but as the heading of the story says, "Good cheer still lives in his heart." Who is there of us, here in Lowell, who have lost all that he has lost? Confidentially, between you and the Man About Town, after I read that story I thought this was about the poorest time to tolerate chronic whiners in the community, that I had ever known.

I am glad I have an opportunity to commend the enterprise of the war camps community service in taking steps preliminary to establishing an information booth for the benefit of soldiers and sailors at the railroad station. It can do a good work in this community. This particular branch of war work, the war camps community service, has been established and supposedly active here for a period extending now well over eight months and of much expected of what it would do here, results to date show but little accomplished. Two secretaries have been employed. The present secretary, to be fair to him, certainly has not been here long enough so that a balance sheet should perhaps be drawn on him. However, to date, all that the war camp community service has tried in a public way was an athletic carnival at the armory held there about the middle of last January and I am told this was not altogether a glorious success.

I have never been accused of being unfair in this column and if I err in what I state above, I am ready to accept a truthful correction. You see, there is just as much evil for all kinds of war work and war activities to be business-like as there would be if their purpose was a more mercenary one. I mean by this, that it would be exceedingly gratifying to the public at large, which is generously supporting these various forms of war work, if each branch of patriotic activity would, every month, issue a statement reviewing what it

had attempted, accomplished in the preceding month as well as possibly an outline of what its plans for the coming month were. Publicity of this kind—a definite account of what is doing, is the power to get behind these branches and keep them humming.

I have a friend who resides in Lowell and is employed as a buyer in one of the leading department stores of this city, who is soon to be united in the bonds of matrimony to a charming young woman of Peabody, N. H. I am now referring to the couple not as a news item, but in order to settle an argument, which took place in a local clubhouse a couple of days ago. It seems that the future benedict is under the impression that inasmuch as the ceremony will be performed in the New Hampshire town, it will not be necessary for him to apply for a marriage license at the Lowell city hall, but his friends at the club are inclined to believe that in this instance two marriage licenses will be necessary, one from the home town of the young man, I was requested to look into the matter and I did. Naturally I consulted an authority on such a subject, not matrimony, but in the matter of marriage licenses, William McCarthy, assistant city clerk in this city. This is the reply I received: "One marriage license is sufficient for one marriage, but inasmuch as the prospective bridegroom is a resident of this city it may be well for him to take out a marriage license in this city so that his marriage be put on the records of his home city. But in all events a marriage license must be taken out from the city or town clerk's office where the ceremony will be performed."

To be able to examine one at close quarters is naturally not a privilege open to many people, and yet it is only by such close inspection that one can grasp what a mighty thing this giant airplane is which has accomplished such feats as flights to Constantinople and Egypt and has taken more than 20 people to a height of 7000 feet with the greatest ease.

The Associated Press correspondent reached the aerodrome just as one of the big machines was preparing for a trial flight. At rest it suggested nothing so much as an enormous black grasshopper. It was impressive and yet almost uncanny merely by reason of its bigness.

Seated in the nose of the machine the pilot looked extraordinarily small and insignificant, and it was hard to believe that he could control the great planes and machine behind him. At his side sat a mechanic and around him in the cockpit were the many instruments for control and bomb-dropping.

To reach the front seats, the passenger climbs up a ladder under the body of the machine and then scrambles through a trap-door. There is plenty of room to move about inside, although much space is taken up with the stores of bombs, all of which are securely fastened inside the machine. By keeping the bombs inside the body no extra wind resistance is offered during flight and this is said to be a notable advantage in a machine of this size and speed.

Behind the bomb cases is a space which might well be called a cabin and here there is accommodation for several gunners and their guns. To convert this space in peace-time into a passenger saloon seating a dozen persons would be a simple task.

Each engine has a little "house" to itself on either side of the main body, and the gasoline is pumped to the engines from two huge tanks fixed above the bomb cases. Searchlights are fixed on the tips of the wings and under the pilot's seat for night flying.

The whole craft is so large that to move it on the ground, it is necessary of its own engine tractor unit to employ a special tractor unit to tow it. In the air this giant is very easy to fly and no special knowledge of aeronautics is required to see that it has a wonderful future before it. The present model, of course, been designed expressly for war purposes, but it has enormous possibilities for peace uses.

Mr. Charles A. Felton of 22 Shafter street, Lowell, Mass., is employed at the Daniel Gage ice company. Mr. Felton says that his condition was such that his work was beginning to tell on him. Of course his work is very hard and a great strain, as one may readily imagine, from handling the heavy cakes of ice all day. Mr. Felton's stomach troubled him a lot and his strength seemed to be going back on him. He lost quite a little weight.

He took three bottles of Iron-Lax-Tonic and says that he just can't say too much for this treatment. On the Iron-Lax-Tonic treatment he has gained weight and feels fine. Mr. Felton wants to recommend Iron-Lax-Tonic-Tablets to all his friends. And to anyone who suffers from indications of falling strength and low vitality. If you have that all-throated feeling without much ambition and feel as if your strength and vitality were slipping away from you and have headaches, backaches and trouble with the stomach, howels or nerves, then for your health's sake don't lose a minute's time but start taking the Iron-Lax-Tonic treatment as Mr. Felton did and you will see what a great benefit it will be to you.

Just be sure to remember the name because you are not to expect the same results from anything but the genuine Iron-Lax-Tonic Tablets which are sold by druggists in original packages only—Adv.



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VAST ARSENAL

Mammoth Institution Erected

in France by Americans

to Supply Army

Steady Flow of Artillery,

Arms, Machine Guns, Etc.,

to the Fighting Front

CENTRAL FRANCE, Sept. (Cor-

respondence of the Associated Press.)

—Artillery and airplanes are going

to be two of the decisive factors in

winning the war, according to the

military experts, and here at this

little interior town can be seen what

the ordnance branch of the American

army has built up in the last four

months, to keep up the steady flow

of artillery, arms, ammunition, machine

guns, tanks, and all the material

of combat, toward the fighting

front.

It is one of the mammoth institutions

which has suddenly sprung up

with the coming of the Americans

and, since April last, it has spread

over an area of several miles, with

two enormous gunshops, two similar

shops for tanks and gun-tractors, two

more for assembling and repairing

artillery of all kinds, another for

machine guns, rifles and small arms,

with huge foundries and forges for

the casting. Along with these are

going up four great warehouses for

housing all kind of ordnance material.

The big government arsenal at

Rock Island, Mo., is the only thing

of the kind that compares in extent

with this plant, and yet it is 90 per

cent completed after four months of

existence.

There are two stages in the steady

up-keep of the cannon and all kinds

of weapons going forward to the

fighting lines. The first stage is in

the zone of the advance, about with

the army, where a number of ordnance

shops are operated to meet

immediate requirements in the field,

to remount crippled cannon and to

get the guns back into use with the

least possible delay. The shops move

forward with the troops, with machinery,

tools, and all the stock and parts to

do quick work.

The larger stage of work, which is

not done in the face of the fighting,

comes back here to the big shops

equipped to do all kinds of extensive

ordnance work, such as the rebor-

ing of the heavy guns, the remount-

ing of the gun carriages, and all classes

of artillery work on a large scale.

In the heavy and constant artillery

actions now going on, the big guns

are put to a severe test and there

must be frequent retubing and re-

rifling. The bigger a gun is, the

shorter is its life for effective shoot-

ing. The 12-inch gun has a life of

350 shots; the sea-coast 14-inch gun,

capable of shooting 21 miles, has a

life of about 150 shots. The smaller

French 75 is good for some 10,000

rounds. But when the limit is

reached, the gun must come back here

to be made over. Its use as a gun is

in no way impaired, and with a new

cylinder in the barrel, and new spiral

rifling to keep the shell whirling, the

gun is as good as new.

While this big institution is keeping

up the steady supply of guns, large

and small, in the fighting now going

on, yet the main supply will sooner

or later come from America, when its

vast productive resources get in

full operation. There are cheering

reports of how this production is fast

increasing, particularly in machine

guns. But big guns and their mam-

moth tractors cannot be turned out